This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

CUBBERLEY LIBRARY

VOL. IV. NO. I.

THE

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY:

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF

COLLEGIATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS,

IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Ἑκάστῳ σύμμαχοι πάντες.

Oxford University
JAN 29
CUBBERLEY LIBRARY

JULY, 1861.

PRINTED FOR THE ASSOCIATION,

Amherst, Andover Theol. Sem., Antioch, Beloit, Bowdoin, Brown, Cambridge Univ. Eng., Columbia, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Kenyon, Marietta, Middlebury, Norwich Univ., Oberlin, Pennsylvania, People's, Trinity, Troy Univ., Univ. of Heidelberg, Univ. of Michigan, Union Coll., Univ. of N. Y., Univ. of Vermont, Wesleyan Univ., Williams, Yale.

THOMAS H. PEASE, NEW HAVEN, CONN., GENERAL AGENT.

TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The first Number of this Work was issued as "THE UNDERGRADUATE." Nothing has been changed but the name. The reasons for the change are stated in the News Article for the Association, pp. 408–11, of the first Volume, (April Number.)

CONTENTS.

ESSAYS.

ART. I. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, ... 1
CHARLES LELAND BALCH, St. John's College, Cambridge University, England.

II. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, ... 9
J. TWING BROOKS, YALE COLLEGE.

III. THE PHILOSOPHY OF LORD BACON, ... 19
WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, Amherst College.

IV. THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, .. 30
WM. C. WINSLOW, University of Vermont.

V. SOME EDUCATIONAL NOTIONS, ... 49
E. C. DAWES, Marietta College.

VI. GREATNESS IN MEN AND SO, FORTH, ... 55
FRANK L. DINGLEY, Bowdoin College.

VII. CARLYLE'S PHILOSOPHY, ... 69
H. O. NEWCOMB, University of Michigan.

VIII. VICISSITUDES OF LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, ... 79
NGAN Y. KIUNG, Kenyon College.

IX. STYLE IN COMPOSITION, ... 94
GEORGE E. PLUMBE, Middlebury College.

X. EDUCATION: BY HERBERT SPENCER, ... 99
EDWARD CARY, Union College.

(*Contents continued on the third page of the Cover.*)

Digitized by Google

votaries

the cur-
healthful
emiss !
the table
nnum.

s.	d.
0.	0.
0.	0.
5.	0.
0.	0.

ARTICLE I.—

6.
0.

6.

PEUM TIMET
DATO.—*Stat Ann*

s neces-

'WHY
ican Students
us all,'
of our
cal and
thoughts
ology.
days
may have
fathers
have
The reaction
American
lishman,
American literature
ment. American
Faraday, than
their names?
logic are based rather

st un-
dium
and
t of

VOL. IV.

Digitized by Google

and Locke, than on the dreams of Fichte, or even the more permanent Kritik of Kant. In theology, most Americans are learning that Strauss is not so high authority as the conservative English school, and the writings of our New England Dwights and Edwards. Granting the sublimity and grasp of Goëthe, and the genial enthusiasm of Schiller, yet who will deny that American sentiment is more deeply penetrated by the High Priests of Literature in England? Our publishers will tell us that "Soll and Haben" do not find so ready a sale as the countless works of English novelists and satirists.

Compare, too, the standing of the German Universities with Cambridge and Oxford. Five German Universities* have a London commercial agent for the sale of degrees in absentiâ. Be sure, Ph. D. does not carry with it much renown in England, and ought not, *per se*, in America. Meissner, to whom the Faculty of Heidelberg has entrusted the late crusade against degree-selling, says there are but three institutions in all Germany which do not prostitute their high literary privilege of affixing a distinguishing mark to the man of education and literary culture.

It is far otherwise in Cambridge and Oxford—those "eyes of England." Even the Prince of Wales, now at Trinty College in this University, cannot obtain his degree *in absentiâ.* These institutions, the wealthiest foundations of a scholastic nature in the world, are forever placed above the necessity of selling their diplomas from behind a tradesman's counter. It is notorious that £3 17s. 6d., applied judiciously through the London Agency, will make any man "primo gradu Philosophical Doctor" of Giessen, and equally well known, that only three years actual study at Cambridge, will make him Bachelor of this University.

There needs, alas! no ghost to tell us, that even Intellectual Discipline, in these later days, is what mathematicians would call, a function of that exceeding *variable*, the amount of money in the purse. 'Tis true, that as the price of corn increases, the number of Students diminishes; and, *ceteris paribus*,

* Vide advertisement of one Herr Mueller, Ph. D., Gt. Pulteney street, London, daily in the London Times.

Digitized by Google

where education is cheapest, there do the youthful votaries flock.

Here, I maintain, will we find the final reason of the current towards Germany—and, on the ground of a healthful economy, how false the argument, how untrue the premiss!

The University Calendar* gives the following, as the table of average expense of a Cambridge education, *per annum.*

Annual.	£.	s.	d.
Tuition,	18.	0.	0.
Rooms, rent,	10.	0.	0.
Attendance, Taxes, &c.	6.	5.	0.
Coal,	3.	10.	0.
Cost of Living.—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, at 16s. 6d. per week, for 25 weeks, making the average 3 terms residence in the year,	20.	12.	6.
Laundress,	5.	8.	0.
Total,	63.	15.	6.

Thus, for little more than $300 *per annum*, as far as necessary expenses go, one can live at Cambridge.

Moreover, there are foundation scholarships, (almost unknown beyond the Rhine.) These carry with them no 'odium divitum,' but, on the contrary, are generally sought after, and are a duality of advantage. They not only diminish the cost of University life, but also smooth that narrow and difficult path which ends in Wranglerships and graduation successes. They raise the name in the scholarship list—they lower the debit side of one's University account. I will grant, however, that most Students, in point of fact, spend much more than a mere skeleton prospectus lays down. This argument applies, however, as well in the meridian of Berlin, as of Oxford or Cambridge.

It is sad to observe, that at no seat of learning are all the Students busy on the discipline of the god-like Mind. Bacchus and Venus, and his most unclassical etherialness, the potent god of Tobacco, have found more Students, than Homer and Newton, or Plato and Dr. Whewell have obtained in all

* Equivalent to the "Catalogues" of American Universities.

Digitized by Google

the Universities of the world. Probably in this one respect alone will the German Colleges bear away the palm from the Occident. We will grant that Lager-bier and the meerschaum were trans-Rhenish importations. American Collegians have obtained from England no such insidious enemies to the Minerva-advancement of the mind. On the score, therefore, of economy, it were wiser, (if you desire the argument from the lowest utilitarian ground,) that young Americans should 'complete' in the Universities of our noble Mother Country.

On the whole, kind and critical reader, I do not intend to ask your pardon for introducing this œcumenical argument. You may, perchance, be delighted to know, that it is possible for you to walk the groves of that Academy, where Newton was once peripatetic, and revel in the perfume of the mulberry tree planted by Milton when he was an humble sizar at Christ's College.

It would, indeed, require but a short tour among European Universities to dispel the vulgar belief, that only Americans of the wealthiest families, complete their Academic discipline in the old world. It might, twenty years ago, have been true, but in Berlin, and Göttingen and Giessen, I know that, at present, they are almost to a man, bent upon some of the higher professions as their life-pursuit, and have come abroad for a reason and for an earnest purpose. There are some few who look upon a year or two in an European University as an easy way of disposing of that little interregnum usually enjoyed by Collegians between the taking of their Bachelor's, and the beginning the practical work of Life. Heaven be praised, by far the majority of American Students abroad are no amateurs de Science, no intellectual dilletanti.

Economy, then, in the largest and broadest sense, is surely an element demanding our consideration.—Q. E. D.

Of the State and Mode of Education.

The mere University of Cambridge is little else than a *testing-place* of scholarship. One is trained and *educated* in the *separate* Colleges; the University examines you, tests you, and affixes to your name Senior Wrangler, or Senior Optime, or Junior Optime, or plain B. A., accordingly as your marks

Digitized by Google

have approached that sublime, and never perfectly obtained, MAXIMUM. It is as if seventeen American Colleges should elect from among their Professors and Tutors a supreme Board of Moderators or Examiners. No one of the seventeen Colleges could confer honor or diploma. Only from the general supreme Board of Examiners could these be obtained. Suppose, in addition, that this Collegiate synod had the power of appointing certain Lecturers on general subjects to the University at large, and you cannot fail to appreciate the exact status of this ancient and renowned seat of Learning.

Private tuition is eminently peculiar to Cambridge. While you on the other side Atlantic would rather look with distrust on the intellectual capacity of a candidate for honors in Arts or Sciences, who should notoriously have constant use of a private and experienced Tutor, such methods are perfectly orthodox and general at Cambridge. Although not mentioned in the statute book of the University, the private Tutor is an absolute necessary to every Student, as well to him who is girding himself for that last struggle for Head Wranglership, as for that intellectually poor and lazy Student, who is 'coaching' and 'cramming' laboriously, to avoid the dreadful "pluck." This plucking (described in the January Number of the Quarterly) is another of our Democratic institutions. 'From jeopardy of pluck,' no rank or condition of Students is free. It is feared equally by nobleman and sizar. It is as well the dernier resort of dissatisfied Moderators and disappointed and revengeful tradesman. The "plucked" is lost forever, and 'twere a miracle were he ever to take position in society. All good Students, over the world, will agree with me, to look at this plucking of idlers and declare it very good. It is Punch's standing joke, who assures a baffled and disconsolate crammed one, that however poor were his intellectual powers, he was certainly not wanting in "pluck."

I pass now to a part of my subject, requiring such delicacy of treatment, that I would fain avoid it altogether. I allude to the extent and kind of education in Cambridge at the present day; and here it may justly be observed, once for all, that the alumni of thorough American Colleges, who go abroad

Digitized by Google

merely to re-study that which they have already learned, will be disappointed. For example, at Cambridge, men in the Freshmen year begin with Quadratic Equations in Mathematics; and, we will not grant very readily *a priori*, that with such a beginning the same Student can gain more at Cambridge in three years, than at an American College in four years; and facts will exhibit the same result. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why a graduate in New York or New Haven should not be as well "up" in his Mathematics as a newly fledged Cantabrigian. But, setting aside the fact, that Cambridge affords, for those who desire it, a *course of ten years continuous Mathematical study*, it is rather for a more intimate acquaintance with the "fontes Scientiarum," and for the more immediate personal contact with the life and thought of Europe, than the details of closet study, that our countrymen sojourn their year at Cambridge or Heidelberg.

At all events, Cambridge certainly is unrivaled in its noble endowments for Fellowships. Those Students who graduate highest in honors at each Commencement, at their option, accept an independent living from the income of the University, so long as they are in residence and devoted in any manner to the cause of a liberal culture. By these means the University manages to retain within its precincts the brighest intellectual luminaries of its annual classes.

And yet, these Fellowships are encumbered with an absurd restriction, the only relique of the monastic origin of the University. They can then only be retained while the incumbent remains unmarried. Originally, both Universities were intended solely for the education of priests. It is probable, that after the Reformation, it pleased the powers that were, to believe that the highest intellects should be wedded to Science alone. The current of modern opinion, however, is certainly opposed to such a doctrine. If we are to believe the testimony of the "Times," which professes to be the exponent of all English tendencies, the faith of restrictive Bachelor Fellowships is doomed.

Nowhere have the theories of those illiterate prattlers, who maintain the uselessness of "book-learning" and "College-breeding" or University influence, as compared with "self-

Digitized by Google

made" or mere practical (i. e. arrogant self-conceit) education, received a more signal rebuff than in the University history of England. My argument will divide itself into parts.

1. With the single exception of that greatest genius, Shakspere, (who if he did what he did without education, who can estimate the Shakspere enriched by all the knowledge and graces of an University career!) every great name in English Literature, Jurisprudence, Statesmanship, and Theology, is connected with some hall, or College of the Universities. Let us look at the calendar of Cambridge.

To give a brief account of all those who having been educated at Trinity College, have afterwards distinguished themselves in in the world, would require more space than we can here conveniently afford them. As early as Elizabeth's reign, it was already famous for the statesmen, for the divines and the scholars whom it had bred. It then boasted among its members two of the first lawyers in England, Sir Edward Coke and the immortal Bacon. Elizabeth's untoward favorite, Robert, Earl of Essex, was educated here. Of the learned men employed in the translation of the Bible in the reign of James I., this society furnished nine: Richardson; Lively, the Hebrew professor; Dr. Jno. Layfield; Dr. Ratcliffe; Harrison; Dakins; Robert Fighe; Michael Rabbett and William Bedwell. It must not be forgotten that the celebrated Dr. Barrow, afterwards Master of the College, was educated here during the Commonwealth, and that in spite of his royalist principles he was esteemed for his talents and encouraged in his studies. At the head of its poets stands John Dryden; its great mathematician was Newton; its naturalists were Ray and Willoughby: and among its best scholars, Dr. Thomas Gale. At Christ's College were educated Bishop Latimer, who suffered martyrdom with Ridley in 1555; Paley; besides numerous translators of the Bible; Leland, the antiquary; and above all, John Milton.*

At St. John's College, Lord Burghley, the most profound and one of the most upright of statesmen, who guided England in safety through many years of fearful difficulty; Sir Thomas

* The following is the entry of Milton's admission in the College books: Johannes Milton, Londinensis, filius Johannis, institutus fuit in literarum elementis sub

Digitized by Google

Wyatt; "rare Ben Jonson;" John Horne Tooke, the phil
gist; Roger Ascham; and the ill-fated Henry Kirke Whit
At Corpus Christi, Latimer and Wishart, the martyrs, a
John Fletcher the dramatist.

At Gonville and Caius, Jeremy Taylor, and Dr. Clarke, a
Dr. Wollaston, a name so great in the physico-mathematic
sciences, and Professor Woodhouse, the astronomer and math
ematician.

At Pembroke were trained John Rogers, "the first," Ridley
the "most learned," and John Bradford, the hardiest of the
martyrs under Queen Mary; also the poet Gray, who left
College on account of his unpopularity.

At Queen's College, Erasmus resided one year and received
the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1506.

At Jesus' College, Crammer, Bancroft and Sterne.

At Clare Hall, Archbishop Tillotson and Geoffrey Chaucer,
the father of English literature.

At King's College, Walsingham, Lord Camden, Walpole
and Morell, author of "Thesaurus."

At Magdalene, the celebrated Pepys, founder of the Pepy-
sian Library, from whose diary Thackeray has learned so much
of manners in England long time since.

At Sydney, Sussex; Oliver Cromwell alone would relieve any
University of the *unpractical* opprobrium.

At Katherine Hall, Dr. Lightfoot, the eminent orientalist.

2d. It is through the influence of the Universities that one
of the mightiest reforms of modern times has been wrought
in England. I allude to the system of competitive examina-
tions for nearly every position in the gift of the English Gov-
ernment, save the Church and its preferments. Favoritism has
received its death-blow in England.

We would do well, in this case at least, to imitate an
English model, and distribute those positions, now, alas! too
often in the gift of demagogues in office, by no political
reasons, but alone by intellectual capacity, as tested in the sys-
tem of a thorough competitive examination.

Magistro Hill, gymnasii Paulini praefecto, admissus est pensionarius minor, Feb.
12th, 1624, sub Mro. Chappell, solvitque pro ingr, 0. 10*s.* 0*d.*"

Digitized by Google

Article II.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Of the British Quarterlies now received with so much favor in this country, none is more extensively read and admired than the Edinburgh Review. This celebrated periodical, for more than fifty years the censor of English literature, is also recognized as one of the great reformers, whose efforts have contributed in so striking a manner to correct those social and political abuses, which Great Britain tolerated half a century ago.

The history of magazines, like that of a great many men, is, generally speaking, uninteresting and uninstructive. The Edinburgh Review, however, is an exception among magazines; and having, besides, played so conspicuous a part in the affairs of England during the period of its existence, a brief sketch of its character and career may not prove devoid of interest, nor wholly unprofitable.

The Review was projected in 1802, and the first Number published in October of that year. It originated somewhat as follows: A party of young men residing in Edinburgh, were in the habit of meeting occasionally for the purpose of philosophic inquiry and speculation. At one of these sittings, one of the number proposed that they set up a Review, about as one would propose a hunting excursion or any other event incidental to youth. The proposal was at once acceded to with acclamation, and the famous Edinburgh Review was the result. Its success and fame were simultaneous with its birth. The first edition, numbering seven hundred and fifty copies, was speedily exhausted, and successive and larger editions were called for. Its maximum circulation—thirteen thousand copies—was attained in 1813. For the first few years the editors received from the publishers $1,000 per Number, and during the period of its greatest circulation, $3,500 per Number.

Many interesting details concerning the Review and its establishment are found in the memoirs and correspondence of its originators. Thus we learn that the editors used to meet

Digitized by Google

in secret, to prepare copies and examine proof sheets, going to the house of their publisher singly and by alleys and back lanes, to avoid observation. Again, the trivial estimation in which the Review was at first held by them, and that they little suspected the important and brilliant career that awaited it, is evident from the following extract from a letter written by one to a friend in London, shortly after the publication of the first Number. After making inquiries about its reception there, he says: "Though to all of us it (the Review) is only a matter of temporary amusement and subordinate occupation, we cannot, of course, be indifferent about the fate of our attempt at reputation." And the favor which greeted its first appearance in Edinburgh is thus related by the same editor in a letter to another friend. He writes: "Upon the whole, I do not think we have gained much character by it. It is considered respectable enough in point of talents, but the severity, in some of the papers it may be called scurrility, has given general dissatisfaction. In the next Number we must soften our tone and be more indulgent to folly and bad taste."

The original projectors of the Review were Francis Horner, Francis Jeffrey and Sidney Smith. As soon as the plan had been matured by them, they communicated it to a few of their companions, among whom were John Thompson, Lord Murray, John Allen and Thomas Brown, all of them then young men, but afterward celebrated among the writers and thinkers of their age. Lord Brougham, at that time twenty-three years old, was also their intimate friend and associate. But fearing his youthful rashness and indiscretion, they did not at first admit him to their confidence, in their somewhat hazardous enterprize. After the publication of three Numbers, however, he was received into the editorial fraternity, and from his numerous and valuable services from that period he has generally been regarded one of the founders. Of the original three, Sidney Smith had, perhaps, the widest fame. Known at home and abroad as the famous clerical wit, he combined talents of a variety and nature that were most happily adapted to a project like the Review. Neither a profound nor shallow thinker, his mind could grasp ordinary topics and discuss them with

Digitized by Google

unwonted eloquence and vigor. His prevailing characteristic was genial and pointed humor. Nothing could exceed the sparkling wit, or the wanton, mirth provoking sallies in which his style abounded. If he were ridiculing some great humbug, or inveighing against any of the absurdities of his time, he would bedeck it with the most ludicrous images, exaggerate its virtues, commend its errors, and in short, demolish it completely by a combination of forces as effective as they were novel and peculiar. In a serious vein, his style is calm and placid, conversational rather than didactic, illumined by a vivid though not rapturous imagination, and adorned by the grace of elegant scholarship and cultivated taste. A philanthropist and a Christian, his time and talents were steadily devoted to the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of his fellow men.

Francis Horner, though not enjoying a world-wide fame, was one of the most gifted and amiable men Great Britain ever produced. At an early age he evinced remarkable precocity of intellect. The progress he made in his studies at the Edinburgh High School, was the wonder of all who knew him; and afterward in the University, when yet quite young, he was distinguished for his ripe scholarship, manly judgment, persevering industry and spotless purity of character. To his extraordinary mental endowments were united a warm and sympathetic heart, a deep-seated concern for the honor and welfare of his country, and a love for mankind broad and universal as the human heart is capable of cherishing. He died and was buried in a foreign land, at the early age of thirty-eight. Yet his countrymen, in their appreciation for his exalted virtues and eminent public services, honored his memory with a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey.

Last to mention, but first in importance to the Review, was Francis Jeffrey. To him, more than any other man, the Edinburgh Review owed its high position, immense popularity and unbounded influence. He was its chief editor for more than twenty-five years, and its guardian and patron for half a century. He was the acknowledged master of the art of criticism, and exercised an influence in the Republic of Letters,

Digitized by Google

greater than any man of his time. Assuming the conduct of the Review when less than thirty years old, and at the same time entering upon an unusually arduous and successful career as a lawyer, the age of fifty found him one of the most eminent barristers in England or Scotland, and the most prominent literary man of the day. The character and tone of the Review were derived from Jeffrey. Its spirit and nature were just what he breathed into it. Every page of its contents was subject to the closest scrutiny from him. He contributed two or three Articles to each Number, made all the selections, and even altered and amended these when they were not in harmony with his own taste and views. His fame as a critic, rested on his keen and delicate power of analysis, his excellent judgment and taste, an universal acquaintance with literature, ancient and modern, a style that rivaled in richness and purity the charming flow of Addison, and a ready apprehension of the faults and merits of an author whose works he was criticising. He was hardly less distinguished as a conversationalist, and the winning graces of his disposition made him loved and admired by all.

The first three Numbers of the Review were edited by Sidney Smith. Subsequently, till 1829, Mr. Jeffrey gave his personal supervision, when the editorial duties were assumed by Sir Macvey Napier, and exercised by him until 1847. He was succeeded by Mr. Empson, son-in-law of Mr. Jeffrey, who continued in office until 1854. Subsequent to Mr. Empson, and until a recent period, the editor was Right Hon. Sir Cornewall Lewis, a late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The advent of the Review marked an era in English literature that is worthy of observation. At the time of its appearance, independence of thought and opinion were almost unknown. The periodicals before had been mere repositories of art, news and gossip. They discussed fashions, recounted presentations at Court, and were devoted to romance, badinage and harmless pleasantry. They furnished no food for thinking minds, were silent in the midst of great abuses and corruption, and, in short, ignored all questions of practical nature, whether of science, philosophy or government. The literature

Digitized by Google

of the times needed correction. The splendor of the Elizabethean age had long since passed away. For many years there had been a dearth of writers of any eminence, and again another brilliant period was about to be ushered in. It is easy to predict, with a knowledge of those times, what errors such a generation of authors would be likely to fall into. The writers of the Golden Age of English literature had been read and re-read till their beauties had become as commonplaces. The surpassing merits of those old authors had crowded into obscurity everything that was not conformable to themselves, and with these and these only, for a long time, the British mind could be pleased. But as the appetite sickens of an unvarying diet, however sumptuous it be, so the English people in time grew weary of these masterpieces, and became hungry for something novel and something strange. To this taste, perverted as it speedily became, the writers and especially poets at the close of the eighteenth century, by every invention and artifice, endeavored to cater. They rejected every former model, created new theories of style and versification, jumbled together all systems and resorted to all expedients that would produce anything new or afford momentary diversion. The spirit was almost universal, and the tendency was rapid to a degeneration of literature and a total perversion of refined and correct taste. At such a juncture the Edinburgh Review appeared. It professed its object to be, not only to raise a higher standard of merit among authors, but to inspire principles of a higher and purer taste, and to cultivate anew, acquaintance and admiration for the old masters of the English tongue. It aimed also at inducing a spirit of independent thought and unprejudiced investigation after truth and justice in politics.

The first Number contained an elaborate essay from the pen of Jeffrey, where, like a champion entering the lists, he asserted the principles and the ground on which he was about to contend. He censured most severely the modern *sect* of poets, as he styled them, and directed his criticism especially against Southey, who was the most popular and best accepted of them all. He ridiculed their affected simplicity and their efforts to accommodate their measures to the vulgar ear, and claimed for

Digitized by Google

poetry universally, a dignified and courtly phraseology. By constantly pointing to Milton, Shakspeare, Pope and their contemporaries, he declared that a high order of composition, whether poetry or prose, must be acquired by a rigid observance of these illustrious models. Though some of Jeffrey's strictures on the poetry of Wordsworth, Shelley and Southey have been condemned by the world, and these authors are and will continue to be read and admired, yet to his labors through the Edinburgh Review, more than to any man living or dead, has been attributed the regeneration of English literature. The professions of the Review in respect to its object and purposes, together with the ideas proclaimed in the first Number relative to the poetry of the then popular authors, and above all, the defiant, almost audacious manner in which it ushered itself upon the stage and asserted its theories, startled the reading public and filled all classes with amazement. Its independent, fearless tone of criticism contrasted strangely with the sycophancy and adulation with which other periodicals courted favorite authors. It discussed boldly and without fear of consequences, and put to shame the obsequious habits of its predecessors. It was admired and feared, and however much its dominion was dreaded, it was the undisputed monarch in the domain of English letters.

The primary object of the Review was literally criticism, and its valuable services in this department have been already noticed. But as a social and political reformer, it has conferred more lasting benefits upon the British nation and people. The social system of England at the beginning of the present century was overgrown with noxious errors, strange absurdities, and the most flagrant abuses and follies. We can hardly realize that we are living so near an age of barbarism as was then in England. The Catholics within the realm were unmercifully oppressed by the Government and the Established Church; criminals tried for capital offenses were not allowed counsel; petty officers under the Crown were petty tyrants over the people, and disrespect to them was made disloyalty to the King; independent expression of opinion, especially if aimed against the fossil corruptions and errors of the times, was construed into libel, and punished by laws savage and vin-

Digitized by Google

dictive ;—the game laws were equally shameful and cruel ;—"Steel traps and spring guns were set all over the country," to maim and cripple the British yeomanry who sought the healthful invigoration of field sports ;—unfortunate debtors were cast into prison and compelled to languish amid the horrors of Newgate and the Fleet street dungeons ;—church offices were supported at high salaries, and the incumbents were indolent and indifferent to the trusts they held ;—the slave trade, with all its monstrous enormities, was tolerated and encouraged ;—Parliament was burdened with restraints, and the system of legislation called loudly for reform. All these evils, against which, singly and combined, the Edinburgh Review was the first to be arrayed, have since passed away. To claim the merit of this reformation exclusively for the Review, would be unwise and unjust, but to it unquestionably belongs the first and greatest share. It was the first periodical that dared to lift its voice against the gigantic errors and follies of the times. It denounced with intrepidity the abuses of power, assailed vigorously time honored prejudices, and started the great movement that delivered England from the fungus growth which had overspread her social and political systems. The forces brought into the field by the Review to maintain its warfare, combined a variety and degree of talent rarely if ever elsewhere combined. There was the sound judgment, practical thought and splendid diction of Jeffrey. The quaint wit, the playful satire, the earnest stirring appeals of Sidney Smith. The massive understanding and deeper eloquence of Horner. The indomitable energy, fierce sarcasm and resistless invective of Brougham. The statesman-like sagacity and masterly logic of Allen. They dealt in moral and physical science ; in political economy, the chosen field of Horner ; in religion and politics, where the tumultuous passion and fiery eloquence of Brougham had the widest range ; in the philosophy of history and government, in law, poetry and belles lettres. With all these engines at play, with the aid of those whom their example had set in motion, they gradually cleared the field of their adversaries and lived to see the value and importance of their services acknowledged by their country. The Catholics through-

Digitized by Google

out England and Ireland were disenthralled, and the notorious test acts repealed; religious bigotry and intolerance were swept away; the slave trade was broken up; the game laws were modified; the lower classes of people were strengthened against oppression; freedom of speech and opinion was secured, and Parliament, after years of bitter struggling, was renovated and reformed.

The Edinburgh Review has always been the exponent of Whig principles and a powerful auxiliary of the Whig party. It first became identified with the opposition under the leadership of Charles James Fox. It afterward contributed great aid to Brougham in his many and valuable reforms, and likewise was distinguished for its support to that renowned British statesman, Charles Earl Grey, in the momentous issues which he brought before the English nation. In later times it advocates and sustains the policy of Lord John Russell, and is a strong ally in the schemes which he proposes for the safety and prosperity of England. To the Whig measures in Parliament, the value of the services of the Review can hardly be overestimated. With two questions, in particular, which have agitated the British people more perhaps than any other since the great Revolution, namely, Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, the name of the Edinburgh Review is inseparably connected. It has never descended to the low arena of political strife and partizan denunciation, but its influence has been felt by steadfastly adhering to great principles, and assuming the air of judicial authority, rather than becoming an advocate, or a vehicle for personality and angry crimination. Its great rivals in politics are the London Quarterly, established in 1809, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, established in 1817, both of them representatives of Toryism, and both called into existence to resist and counteract the Whig influence of the Edinburgh Review.

In taking a retrospection of the Review, as well in regard to the variety of subjects it has discussed and the material for criticism that has been afforded it, as to the talent it has always enlisted in its service, we cannot believe that a better period ever existed for such an enterprise, or that it could ever

Digitized by Google

have been attended with greater success. It has numbered among its constant contributors the most eloquent and forcible writers England ever produced. Scholars, statesmen, poets, philosophers. Among them may be found the names of Dugald Stewart, Dr. Chalmers, Prof. Wilson, Dr. Arnold, Sir William Hamilton, Playfair, Hallam, Wilberforce, Coleridge, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Melbourne, Hazlitt, Romilly, Mackintosh, Campbell, Macaulay, Elmsley, Carlisle. No less brilliant is the array of authors whom the last half century has produced, and whose writings have been the harvest in which the critics of the Review have gathered. The poetry of Southey, Cowper, Shelley, Wordsworth, Byron, Campbell, Thomas Moore, Keats, Tennyson and Crabbe;—the writings of Charles Lamb, Cunningham, Jerrold, Landor, Crowly, of Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Austin, of Galt and Wilson;—the unsurpassed romances of Scott, Dickens and Bulwer;—the splendid histories of Macaulay, Hallam and Gibbon;—the biographies of Curran, Grattan, Sheridan, Pitt, Wilberforce, Fox and a host of others. It has found no ordinary topics in the events that have been transpiring in Europe; in the unparalleled achievements and career of Napoleon; in the revolutions in France, Greece, Switzerland, Hungary and Poland; and in the reformations that have shaken England to the center. It has recorded the important discoveries of science, and the triumphs of art which have distinguished the nineteenth century, which have revolutionized manufacture and trade, and have advanced, immeasurably, the social and intellectual condition of the race.

The original writers for the Review, save Lord Brougham, have all passed away. Of those who contributed to its pages in later years, some have died, some have transferred their labors to other spheres, and one or two are yet associated with it; but for the most part its conduct is in the hands of a third generation of men. Its principal contributors in recent years have been Sir William Hamilton, who furnished essays on mental philosophy and education; J. R. McCullough, on political economy and progress of manufactures; Henry Rogers and W. J. Conybeare on the latitudinarian and tractarian

Digitized by Google

movements of the English Church; also George Moir, Sir G. H. Lewis and R. Moncton Milnes. Under its later editors the Review is less devoted to criticism, and is less identified with political parties and measures in England. It has assumed a more scholarly tone, and wields perhaps less influence than in former times. It still discusses with ability and vigor those great questions of science and government which affect the British nation, and guards with a jealous eye the interests and honor of the British people.

The mass of mankind are slow to detect the causes of great events, and think and care for little beyond what their own eyes see and what is prominent and successful in their own day and generation. But the thoughtful citizen, as well as the sagacious statesman, whose ability to account for the past is only equaled by his discernment of the future, will trace to the Edinburgh Review the source of much of England's present liberty, prosperity and glory.

Digitized by Google

Article III.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF LORD BACON.

Touchstone. Hast any philosophy in thee, shepherd?

Corin. No more, but that I know the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means, and content, is without three good friends:—That the property of rain is to wet, fire to burn: That good pasture makes fat sheep; and that a great cause of the night is lack of the sun: That he that hath learned no wit by nature or art, may complain of good breeding, or comes of a very dull kindred.

Touch. Such a one is a natural philosopher.—As you like it.

And such an one was Lord Bacon, after all that has been said of him by reviewers, essayists, critics and biographers. "Read me not history," said Sir Robert Walpole, "for *that* I know must be false;" and since history is little else but collective biography, we may distributively include biography also in Walpole's sweeping sentence, and cite as an instance quite in point, the various "Lives" and estimates of Lord Bacon. In the case of his famous impeachment, Hume brings in a verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances;" Macaulay, a verdict of "guilty, under circumstances peculiarly aggravating;" and tosses Bacon and his philosophy from one point of his sharp antithesis to the other in a kind of savage delight at having found so fine a field for the display of his favorite power of contrast, as he places the "so much glory" of Bacon the philosopher, over against the "so much shame" of Bacon the man. Montague appears not as the impartial judge but as the special pleader. He loves the writings of Bacon, and commencing, á priori, with the conviction that so good an author could not have been so bad a man, he undertakes to set aside the evidence against him, by arguments so flimsy that even those who accept his conclusions are obliged to resist his premises. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," seems to have considered the guilt of his great predecessor so fully established, that he thinks it hardly worth while even to examine the evidence. Dixon, by thoroughly sifting the evidence, has indeed cleared the reputation of Bacon from many

Digitized by Google

a spot, but in supposing, as he does, that Bacon tamely submitted to be ruined in reputation by the malice of Coke and the selfishness of Buckingham, he vindicates Bacon's honesty at the expense of his manliness, and changes the verdict of Pope only so far as to have us put down Bacon as the "wisest, brightest, *tamest* of mankind."

The cause of all this disagreement is clear. Bacon's career was preëminently one of strong contrasts. Born and reared amid the splendid court of Elizabeth, he yet chose the fields and gardens for his counsellors. In an age of war and tumult he studied the arts of peace. Now Lord High Chancellor of England, and now a disfranchised culprit. Highest in honor and lowest in disgrace. A judge whose decisions were never reversed, and yet convicted of judicial corruption. A lawyer from his youth, and yet, (strangest fact of all his life,) he lived and died a poor man. Surely, if Shakspeare be the "myriad minded," Bacon is the myriad sided man; and thus his various biographers, taking some one of these sides as an index of the whole, forming thence a theory of his character and motives, and making this theory a Procrustean bed to which the poor philosopher must be clipped and stretched, what wonder that among them all we have Bacon murdered instead of brought to life again; that his life has been taken instead of written.

With the personal history of Lord Bacon, therefore, involved as it is in confusion and doubt, we will have nothing to do. Luckily it is of little moment. His *real* life, his philosophy, can certainly be found as written by himself. In his works we have the Autobiography of Bacon the Philosopher; and though to trace the public career of Lord Bacon, surrounded as it is with the pomp of courts and chequered with its splendid contrasts of light and shade, may seem more attractive than to read his inner life, his thought, it is certainly less faithful, for his outward life is dead with the past; his thought is with us still, as a living force in the world, a force which no student of history ought to ignore.

We turn, therefore, from Bacon dead to Bacon living. Our object is simply to determine, as clearly and definitely as we may be able, his position and influence as a philosopher; and

Digitized by Google

since in looking at history the same principle holds, as in judging of paintings—that the right position of the spectator tends no less to the correct impression, than the excellence of the picture itself—it behooves us at the outset to fix the stand-point from which Bacon is to be viewed, and the principles according to which the verdict is to be made up.

We believe then that the great thought of history is Christ. "All things were created by Him, and for Him, and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist." To overturn and overturn till "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ," is the great work of time; and just in proportion as any nation, any human life, any philosophy is connected or disconnected with this work, is that nation, that life, that philosophy, significant or insignificant. Our stand-point then is on Calvary; our estimate of Bacon's philosophy will depend on its connection with the world's redemption; and our first task will be to arrive at this connection by tracing the main sources and precursors of his philosophy.

The great problem of all philosophy has been to determine the true relation of mind and matter. The heathen philosophy was built up in the struggle to account even for their coexistence. There must be, it said, some essence of all being, some one source for everything; but how can it be at the same time the source of two things so dissimilar as mind and matter? Given mind as the real, what is to be done with matter? Given matter as the real, what will account for the existence of mind? The result of this struggle in the heathen world, was, to bring out first in Anaxagoras the idea of *mind*, in the Sophists the *individual mind*, in Socrates the *universal mind* or the reason, in Plato the reason fully developed and systematized, and at last in Aristotle the mind in its powers of logical thinking, or the understanding. And now heathen philosophy has done its utmost and the problem is still unsolved; the hopeless dualism between mind and matter still exists; but meanwhile the human mind has been explored, and a science of the intellect attained, perfect in all points but one. Plato perfects the reason, Aristotle the un-

Digitized by Google

derstanding, but where is the philosopher of the sense? Wanting utterly. His time is not yet come. The wealth which will follow in this train will serve only to corrupt the world so long as it lacks the controlling power of vital religion. That power at length appears. Christianity goes forth conquering and to conquer. Opposed by organized error, she met system with system, and hence the Romish Church. The Church, met at every turn by the proud and subtle intellect of the world, wrests its weapons from its grasp, and adopts the philosophy of Aristotle for its own. For centuries she controls the religion of the world—that is, the Western, the *essential* world—by her theology, its intellect with her philosophy. But that element of Christianity which speaks in the precept, "Call no man master," has been silently working in the very bosom of the church itself all these centuries, till in the sixteenth it demands first, freedom from the Church's tyranny in matters of faith, and next, freedom from close confinement to her pet philosophy in matters of knowledge. The first demand finds its representative in Martin Luther; the second in Francis Bacon.

Here then is Bacon's place in the progress of thought. He supplies the missing link in the world's intellectual science; he is the restorer of the sense. To Plato's *reason* and Aristotle's *understanding*, he adds the attention and observation of the *sense*, and in these three, the tripod from which the intellect can utter its now unerring oracles is complete. But it should be carefully noticed, that though Bacon appears in the field of philosophy as a reformer, it is not so much as a reformer of philosophy in its *principles* as in their application. Plato's principles of the reason and Aristotle's syllogistic formula are just as perfect and binding to-day as they were the day on which Bacon was born. He demanded simply that they be kept within their province, while with his Novum Organum, his New Instrument of the Sense, men should go forth into nature and bring back new facts for the Platonic reason to expound in their principles, and for the Aristotelian Logic to connect in their causes and relations. The favorite weapon of the Aristotelian Logic is the proper deductive syllo-

Digitized by Google

gism, which starts with the general law of a class for its major premiss, brings a particular fact under the class for its minor premiss, and for its conclusion predicates the same thing of the single fact which was asserted of the class. It is thus entirely analytic. It gives a better knowledge of what facts we have, but brings out nothing new; for what we assert in the conclusion must already exist in the major premiss. Now this was precisely the defect detected by Bacon. He complained, that in all these centuries philosophy had brought out no new fact. He complained, that when philosophers had taken up the cudgels of logic they had used them only about each other's heads, or to beat over and over again the straw which their predecessors had long ago threshed of its wheat, while he would have them go out into the fields and bring in new harvests. He proposed not to cast aside the old philosophy, but to supply it with new major premises, new general laws. But these general laws must be obtained by observation and classification of particular facts; that is, by *induction.* It is this feature of Bacon's system of thought which has earned him the title of the founder of the Inductive Philosophy. But, unfortunately for all Bacon's claims to honor from this title, and very fortunately for the world in general, the inductive philosophy has been in use ever since the creation, and the first burnt child that thereafter dreaded the fire, can lay a much sounder claim to the title than Bacon, for when the child arrived at the conclusion that he could not remain in comfort and fire at the same time, it was because he was an inductive philosopher. Bacon's fame must rest on something more substantial than this to entitle him to the name of philosopher, even in the loose sense in which (out of deference to *common* usage) we have used the word, that is, as meaning one who has his own system of thought, instead of the true philosopher, who is the expounder of facts. He discovered no new principles of philosophy, but, we repeat, he demanded a new application of the principles already attained. He tells Aristotle, not that he is wrong in theory, but that he is incomplete in practice; that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in his philosophy;" that in follow-

Digitized by Google

ing too exclusively its favorite maxim of γνῶθι σεαυτόν, in teaching the mind to look for truth solely within itself, it was simply "Dropping buckets into empty wells and growing old in drawing nothing up." To correct this vicious tendency in the old philosophy of the schools, Bacon proposed to substitute unprejudiced observation in the place of self-conceited theorizing, and to direct philosophy to the end of teaching men the skillful use of nature instead of—as heretofore—the skillful abuse of each other. "Meditor" inquit "instaurationem philosophiae ejusmodi, quae nihil inanis aut abstracti habeat; quaeque vitae humanae conditiones in melius provehat." This "Magna Instauratio," this great restoration, he proposed to carry out and embody in a series of works after the following gigantic scheme:

INSTAURATIO MAGNA.

I. De Augmentis Scientiarum.
II. Novum Organum.
(1). De Praerogativis Instantiarum.
(2). Adminicula Inductionis.
(3). Rectificatio Inductionis.
(4). Variatio Inquisitionis pro natura subjecti.
(5). De Praerogativis Naturarum quatenus ad Inquisit.
(6). De Terminis Inquisitionis.
(7). Deductio ad Praxin.
(8). De Parascevis ad Inquisitionem.
(9). De Scala Axiomatum.
III. Sylva Sylvarum.
IV. Scala Intellectûs.
V. Prodromi.
VI. Philosophia Secunda.

The first treatise is intended as a kind of pioneer in advance, of his main body of philosophy, clearing away the rubbish of other systems to make way for his Novum Organum.

This, as its name of New Instrument implies, is intended, not as a new system of philosophy but as a new system of philosophizing; "the science," he says, "of a better and more perfect use of reason in the investigation of things, and of the true aids of the understanding." The treatise De Praeroga-

Digitized by Google

tivis Instantiarum, the first of the works proposed for the Novum Organum, and the only one of them he ever *commenced* even, was intended as a guide-book to the pilgrim first setting out in the pursuit of knowledge, teaching him both the beauties and the dangers of the way. We notice in this work one of the most marked features of Bacon's philosophy, that thoroughness, that radicalism, which is ever characteristic of earnest reform. While former philosophers had contented themselves with warning their followers against the tricks of rhetoric, Bacon goes down beneath the sophistries of words and exposes the errors of the mind itself. He notes four classes of error or "idola," to which the human mind is specially addicted; idola Tribus, idola Specus, idola Fori, idola Theatri. By fallacies of the Tribe he points out the inherent weakness of human nature; idola having written over the entrance to their temple, "Humanum est errare." The fallacies of the Den are the errors of idiosyncracy; idola speaking through the oracle, "De gustibus non disputandum." The fallacies of the market-place are errors arising from words, which by popular usage have lost their true meaning; idola of which Tallyrand is the high-priest, when he asserts that the real use of words is, not to express but to *conceal* thought. In the idola of the theatre, Bacon gave an exposé of the mistakes of philosophers, wherein

> "He sent the schools to school, demonstrating
> A fool will pass for such, through one mistake,
> While a philosopher will pass for such
> Through said mistakes being ventured in the gross
> And heaped up to a system."

The "Sylva Sylvanum" was to be a complete system of natural science.

The "Scala Intellectus," of which there are only a few pages, was to be, he said, a collection of "types and models which place before our eyes the entire process of the mind in the discovery of truth, selecting various and remarkable instances."

The "Prodromisive Anticipationes Philosophiae Secundae," was to be an introduction to the new and purified philosophy.

Digitized by Google

The "Philosophia Secunda" was to be the new philosophy perfected.

Such was the gigantic system which Bacon planned, and whose *conception* even, shows the depth and power of his mind, and the broad sweep of his mental vision. He never carried out the plan, nor even *hoped* to complete it. "To perfect this last part," he says, "is above our powers and beyond our hopes. We may, as we trust, make no despicable beginning; the destinies of the human race must complete it; in such a manner, perhaps, as men looking only at the present, would not readily conceive." Could Bacon revisit the earth in this year of our Lord 1861,—just three centuries gone since he first saw the light—could he see the material wealth and physical power of England and America, due in no small degree to the silent working of that philosophy of his, which first clearly taught man to cherish that love for nature, in return for which she loves to pour out her wealth so freely, would he not find it as difficult to conceive what his philosophy had already done, as it was then to concrive what it was destined to do? Dying in the attempt to add some new comfort to human life, even in so slight an art as preserving fowl with snow; all his life long striving to teach man to convert the powers of nature to his use, we may well say of him as a natural philosopher,

> "Thou hast left behind
> Powers that will work for thee: air, earth and skies;
> There's not a breathing of the common wind
> That will forget thee."

But Bacon was not a natural philosopher from choice so much as from necessity. He directed men's attention to the acquisition of material good, not because he thought this more *valuable* than metaphysical good, but because he saw it more *neglected.* "This I note as deficient," is his constant verdict, as with his wonderful scope he viewed the whole field of knowledge, and saw man's slender acquaintance with nature. The brilliant contrast, then, in which Macaulay, in his essay on Lord Bacon, takes occasion to exalt the philosophy of Bacon by disparaging that of Plato, is entirely uncalled for. "The philosophy of Plato," he says, "began in words and ended in words; noble words, indeed, words such as were to be expected from the finest of human intellects, exercising

Digitized by Google

boundless dominion over the finest of human languages." But what does Macaulay mean by noble words? Can there be anything noble in words except as they embody noble ideas? And can ideas be noble except as manifested in person? Is not the metaphysical as real as the physical, and are not the words used to express the one, as full of meaning as those which embody the other? Did the "finest of human intellects" show itself thus fine by producing only wordy nonsense?

Again, Macaulay represents Bacon's, as the philosophy of "fruit;" Plato's, as that of barrenness. But is there no fruit save that which may be bought and sold in the market? Is there no food for the soul as well as for the body? If the philosophy of Plato began in words and ended in words—if Plato is to be held responsible for the wordiness of his successors, then, with equal justness, we must hold Bacon responsible for the *materialism* of his successors; we may say that the philosophy of Bacon began in sense and ended in sensualism; that Bacon inaugurated what the French materialists completed. The fact is, as learned from their works, the object of both Plato and Bacon was equally "fruit." Plato sought chiefly metaphysical fruit, because he thought that most desirable; Bacon chiefly *material* fruit, because he saw that most deficient. The main point of difference between them was in their different notions in regard to those who should most properly reap this fruit. Plato would have the "wise man" profited by philosophy. Bacon would have the needy man relieved. Plato would have wise men to rule the people. So would Bacon, but these wise men should be the people themselves. In short, Plato was a heathen philosopher, taking for granted that the weak were to serve the strong. Bacon was a Christian philosopher, taught, and teaching, that "Whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

Here is the secret of Bacon's ever-growing power. He is linked with Christianity. Most curiously was the connection formed. His bodily organization, acutely sensitive even to the slightest changes in the atmosphere, was a fit emblem of his mental constitution. His mind was an universal absorbent. He was the mouth-piece of the age and country in which he lived. He seems, himself, to have felt that the truths he

Digitized by Google

uttered were not so much his own as they were those of the ages. He says, in his dedication of the Instauratio Magna, "Ipse certé, ut ingenue fateor, soleo aestimare hoc opus magis pro *partu temporis* quam ingenii." The free spirit of the reign of Elizabeth, the "Protestant Queen," the bold bright hope of the age of adventure, of Raleigh and Drake, and above all that spirit of the nation, which, in his time, gave its highest scholarship to the translation of our English Bible; all this was crystalized in Bacon's philosophy, and lives there forever. While he took all knowledge as his province, the Scriptures were his peculiar study. In one of his prayers he says: "Thy creatures have been my books, but Thy Scriptures much more." Gifted with an almost supernatural power of perceiving resemblances even between objects apparently the most diverse, he brought the principles which he had imbibed from Christianity, to bear upon the prevailing systems of philosophy. "Certainly," he says, "it is a thing may touch a man with religious wonder, to see how the footsteps of reducement are the very same in Divine and human truth; for as in Divine truth man cannot endure to become a child, so in human, they reputed the attending the inductions whereof we speak as if it were a second infancy or childhood." Christianity says, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" Bacon says, "Render unto nature the things that are nature's, and to God the things that are God's:" thus practically solving the great problem of philosophy, and establishing the *working* relation of mind and matter by giving each its due, and thus avoiding the Scylla and Charybdis of Idealism and Materialism. "Faith," says he in a letter to Cambridge University, "is due only to the Word of God and to experience." Christianity teaches, "By their fruits ye shall know them;" Bacon writes, "In the same manner as we are cautioned by religion to show our faith by our works, we may very properly apply the principle to philosophy and judge of it by its works. Christianity healed the sick and fed the hungry;" and thus the end of Bacon's philosophy was, "Dotare vitam humanam novis inventis et copiis." But the parallel need not be extended. Every lover and student of Bacon—and to such alone are these views commended—will see its truth at a glance.

Digitized by Google

The significance of this Christian element in Bacon's philosophy can hardly be overestimated. There has long been needed in the world, a true Christian philosophy; one which shall be to the intellect of man what the Christian religion is to his heart. This philosophy, like its founder, will have a Divine nature and a human. Francis Bacon first represents its human side, and when at last its glorious temple shall be completed, and men shall worship there with a zeal thenceforth according to knowledge, they will find inscribed in no mean place upon its walls, the name of him who laid its foundations deep and strong in nature; the name of him no longer known by the faded title of Francis of Verulam, Lord High Chancellor of England, but as Francis Bacon, Christian Philosopher.

Is there not something in this title worthy the ambition of every Student; and for this temple of the New Christian Philosophy whose foundations Bacon, by the grace of God, so patiently laid, may not each one of us, by that same grace, hew out a stone?

Digitized by Google

Article II.—THE LIBRARY OF VERMONT UNIVERSITY.

William A. Jones, M.A., the Librarian of Columbia College, furnished an article on the Library of that Institution in the previous Number of the University Quarterly,* in which he referred to the Library of the University of Vermont, as being one of the most valuable of College Libraries in the country. Hon. Rufus Choate, in a speech delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States, spoke of the same library as being a most valuable collection of works, and admirably adapted to meet the wants of a Collegiate Institution. Hon. George P. Marsh, and other competent judges, have expressed similar opinions respecting it. In view of these facts, an Article on the Library of the University of Vermont may prove interesting, and especially so at this time, when the subject is before the minds of Students and scholars. It will not be the purpose of this Article to furnish a complete description of the Library, but to present a comprehensive view of the principal and important works contained in it. Works of common circulation, and especially those of modern literature, will be excluded.

The history of the Library now in use is not contemporaneous with the entire history of the College. The original Library was mostly destroyed by fire when the College edifice was burned in 1824. The labors of a quarter of a century, and a valuable collection of works, were thus untimely lost. But the corner stone of a new structure was soon after laid by Gen. LaFayette, then on a visit to this country; but no special and successful efforts were made to establish a Library, till the year 1836. The present Library, therefore, may be regarded as having had its beginning at that time, when the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the Corporation for that purpose. The Faculty of the University having been authorized to expend the money for that purpose, proceeded to make up such

* This Essay was prepared for the April Number, but not being received in time for publication, appears in this Number and without alteration.

Digitized by Google

a list of books in the different departments of learning, as, in their opinion, would be the best that could be had for the sum apropriated. Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D., was the agent in effecting the purchases, and went to Europe the same year, for this purpose, with power to vary the list at his discretion. Thus sprung into life a Library for the University, and succeeding years have given it large increase. Since its beginning, many rare and valuable works have been added, and liberal donations made by friends and patrons. But it is still inferior in size to many other Libraries in similar institutions. It is not for its *size*, therefore, that the Library of Vermont University has been highly commended by Mr. Choate and others. Several things have tended to limit its numerical increase. Care has been taken to purge the Library of duplicate volumes; this is seldom the case with Libraries elsewhere. The rarest and choicest of works form a large share of the entire number of volumes. The most perfect editions, with superfine bindings, have been selected, most of them from England, Germany and France, on classical and scientific subjects. As an example of the rareness of some of the works, it may be said, that the Library of George P. Marsh, which includes a most valuable collection of authors in the literature of Scandinavia, and also works of Icelandic and Spanish authors, numbering some fifteen hundred volumes, has formed a considerable portion of the College Library. Many of the classical works, forming complete sets of volumes on the standard productions of Grecian and Roman literature, are bound in elegant English covers with Turkish trimmings. In consequence of these facts, the entire number of books in the Library does not exceed, nor fall short of, 10,000 vols., exclusive of a large amount of pamphlets and other miscellaneous matter. This estimation, it will be remembered, does not include the Libraries of three Societies under the control of the Students,—the Phi Sigma Nu, the Institute, and the Society for Religious Inquiry. The two first contain many works of an entertaining character, the standard poets, a large sprinkling of fiction, and the productions of American authors. The S. R. I. Library is mostly of a theological and religious

Digitized by Google

character, including volumes of sermons by eminent divines, and bound pamphlets of Missionary publications. The entire number of volumes in the Libraries of these Societies, is about four thousand. From the above statements concerning the character of these Libraries of the University, it will be seen that the wants of the Student are appropriately met, and that each Library has a sphere of its own. But this article will include in its description, the *Library of the College,* under the control of the Corporation, and has no reference to the Society Libraries.

The Library has been very considerably increased within a few years. Much is due to the present Librarian, Prof. N. G. Clark, for its present state of prosperity. Incomplete sets of several Reviews have been made complete, and several valuable works of a Scientific nature presented to the College. The resources which arise from permanent funds, for the increase of the Library, are as follows:

1. The fund of the "WHEELER LIBRARY;" yielding *one hundred dollars* annually, to be expended in the purchase of books in English Literature and History,	$100.00
2. The "STRONG FUND;" yielding *thirty dollars* annually, to be expended in the purchase of Periodicals,	30.00
3. "STUDENT'S FEES;" expended partly in keeping the books in repair,—say,	150.00
4. Books are also received, by donations, to an annual amount of at least from $100 to	500.00
	$380 to 780.00

From the above statement, it will be seen that the Library relies mainly on the generosity of individuals who are interested in the College, and on donations of books from private Libraries, for yearly increase; and it is to be hoped that the *permanent* funds will before long be largely increased—thus affording the Faculty opportunities, on a larger scale, of purchasing works of their own selection. Among the donations from patrons, it is proper to mention that of John Bertram, Esq., of Salem, Mass., who is presenting to the Library, as fast as the volumes are issued from the press, the valuable work entitled—"Agassiz' Contributions to Natural History."

Digitized by Google

The sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars was contributed by Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of this place, and John B. Wheeler, Esq., of Oxford, N. H., for the purchase of works in English Literature and History. Not long since, Martyn Paine, LL. D., of New York city, contributed some fifty volumes of the choicest Classical and Antique works which now comprise several of the most valuable books to be found in the Library. Dr. Paine has also furnished his own publications, which are quite numerous. The British government has recently presented to the College a large number of State Papers, Documents and Records illustrative of the History of Scotland, Proceedings of the Privy Council of England, and works of a simi'ar character. Geo. W. Benedict, Esq., of this place, has furnished thirty volumes on Science, being a collection from the most distinguished authors in Europe and America. A complete set of the North American Review, numbering above eighty volumes, has been placed in the Library through the generosity of Messrs. Chauncey Smith of Boston, and John W. May, of Roxbury, Mass. In a number of instances, donations have been made for the purchase of books of a sectarian character. Among them we may mention the donation of Mr. Samuel Huntington of this place, who not long since gave two hundred and fifty dollars for the purchase of Standard Methodist works.

The good condition of the Library at present, is owing in great measure to the earnest efforts of the gentlemen who have held the office of Librarian. The present Library had its beginning in the year 1836, and from that date the following are the names of the Librarians in regular order:

Accessus.		Exitus.
1836	Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D.	1841
1841	Prof. Henry Chaney,	1847
1847	Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D.	1853
1853	Prof. N. G. Clark,	——

Rev. Dr. Torrey, as has been already said, was the agent of the Faculty in expending the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, for the formation of a Library; for which purpose he visited Europe, and spent about two years in the work. The works con-

Digitized by Google

tained in the Library are, therefore, in a large degree the purchase and selection of that gentleman. The College will long have occasion to remember his efforts, and be grateful for his labors in her behalf. During the six years that Dr. Pease was in office, several additions were made to the Library; but the largest and best additions have been made within a period of about five years, since Prof. Clark has served as Librarian, and who still continues to hold the office. Most of the donations already spoken of, coming from private individuals, and several rare Scientific works, have been received within that time. Through the efforts of the present Librarian, the North American Review, the Bibliotheca Sacra, the Edinburgh Review, the London Review, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and similar publications, have been added. In Science, such works as Cuvier's *Le Régne Animal*, a work costing three hundred and fifty dollars, and *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, costing one hundred dollars, have been presented. Many of the pamphlets have been bound, and the remainder, comprising a large mass of miscellaneous matter, carefully arranged in cases. A complete Catalogue of one hundred and sixty-four pages has been published, finished in excellent style, and affording a systematic list of every work in the Library at the time of publication. The Catalogue has two divisions. The first is *alphabetical*, containing the names of every author, and occupying one hundred and forty pages; the other is *analytical*, in which the works are classified and alphabetically arranged. Some idea of the amount of labor required to complete this work may be formed, when it is known that Professor Clark spent *four months* of unremitted exertions upon it, assisted by Professor Buckham.

For the following account of the Library, much is due to the Catalogue; and it is hoped that but few errors, if any, will be discovered in the description of those works which form the most valuable and the rarest portion of it. Classifying all the books under five different departments, the first presented will be that of

THEOLOGY.

The Library has several venerable editions of the Bible, and

Digitized by Google

of the Church Fathers. A fine edition of the Bible, *Vulgate*, published in 1475, and the Methuselah of the Holies, is in good condition, although, doubtless, read by many good men before Columbus saw the New World. Another *Vulgate* of less age, 1522, is found by its side. Other Bibles are as follows; La Sainte, Fol. Geneve, 1638; Hebraica, Sebastiani Munsteri, Fol. Basileae, 1534: Latina, Hieronymi, Fol. Venetiis, 1506; Latina, Fol. Coloniae, 1475, and other Latin editions of ripe old age. The oldest copy of the New Testament, printed at Rheims, dates 1582; the next in order is Syriac, 1622. Two books of Psalms, one in Hebrew, and one in Arabic, 1758, are among the pile of separate editions of the Psalms. Near them is seen a finely bound work entitled, Psaumes de David, mis en Vers François, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1729. Of the Septuagint, there is a copy dated 1725, 2 vols., 12mo. Testament, Het Nieuwe, 1691, and a Turkish Psalter, will conclude this account of the Sacred Scriptures found in the Library.

Church Fathers. Here we meet a most venerable company; their time-colored leaves, and stiff covers, looking anything but hopeful, although very many of their words yet burn—Chrysostom, for example. Some of these *paternal* works may be mentioned thus: Athanasius, Opera Omnia, 2 vols., Fol. Coloniae, 1686; Augustinus, Opera Omnia, 11 vols., 1637; Bernardus, Opera Omnia, Paris, 1640; Clemens, Greek and Latin works, 1641. Of the works of Chrysostom, whose mouth was said to have been "golden," there is an edition of eight volumes in Greek, published at Eton, 1613. This edition of Sir Henry Saville, a celebrated Greek scholar, is rare and valuble. A fine edition of Cyprianus, comprising all his works, 1666, is worthy of mention; also, the works of Eusebius, 1544, 1612; Gregorius (Omnia quae reperiuntur,) 1550. Other names, which will conclude our taste of the Fathers, are as follows, with the dates: Hieronymus, 12 vols., 1684; Justinus, (the philosopher and martyr,) all his works, 1615; Origines, (quae supersunt,) 1769; Tertullianus, 1641. From the above list, it will be seen that the Library contains a rich collection of old editions of the Church Fathers.

Digitized by Google

We pass on to *Critical Theology, Researches, and Evidences.* A very respectable, and much older Commentary than those of Mr. Barnes, is Ainsworth, Annotations on Genesis, London, 1639; also an illustrated and handsomely bound edition of Baldvinus on Timothy, 1630. Among the works of John Calvin, are his Commentaries on the Epistle of Paul, published at Geneva, 1557. Joseph Caryl, 1676; Robert Fleming, 1743; Theophilus Gale, 1669; Genesis of the World, Divine History of, London, 1670; Grotius, 1679; Hammond, 1684; Jenkyn, 1652; complete works of Julianus, 1696; Leigh, 1650; Luther, 1651; Martin Del Rio, 1614; Musculus, 1543; are all old specimens to be found in the Library. We also notice the Commentary of Pareus on the Epistle to the Romans, 1620; the Commentary of Philo upon the Books of Moses, in Greek, 1552; the Commentary of Piscato upon the Old and New Testament, 3 vols., 1638, and of Polus, 4 vols., 1669; the work of Pomponatius on the Immortality of the Soul, 1519; which is valuable for its rareness. Among other venerable works in this department are, Sclaterus on the Epistle to the Corinthians, published at Oxford, in 1633, and the Commentary of Scotus, at Edinburgh, 1607; Userius on the Old Testament, London, 1650, etc. The above are some of the oldest Theological works in the Library; and in addition there are numerous works of a somewhat later date. Among the authors of our own age, it may be worth while to mention Swedenborg, twenty-one of whose works are neighbors to the staid old tomes of the past.

Dogmatic Theology. This department is well supplied. Here again, a good number of early editions is to be explored. We prefer to introduce the works of old age, because they are generally of the most value, and of an interesting character. A good edition of the complete works of Ambrose, published at London in 1682, is the first in alphabetical order. Brown, complete works, London, 1686; a handsome edition of Bunyan, 1768; Bunyan, 1658; *Calvin,* 1557; Derham, 1754; early editions, and one of the first, of Jonathan Edwards, besides his complete works; Flavel, whole works, 1740; *Thomas* Fuller, 1655; Gervaise, 1724; Hildebertus, Opera, 1708;

Digitized by Google

Leibnitz, all his works, in six volumes, published at Geneva, 1768; Lortie, 1681; these are all to be found in the Library. Among the complete works of the great Luther appears one published at London, in 1651, and valuable from the rareness of the work. The works of Massonius, 1659, and Marloratus, 1620, were found by the side of the *Reformer*. Of Milton's religious works no very old copies are found in the Library. Probably long ago, all that remains of the early editions of the great scholar, were sought for by a multitude of admiring people. More old works of this department, viz.: Perkins, 1626; Polanus, 1593; Scharpius, 1622; Aquinas, 1481, and the whole of his works, 1615; Tilenus, 1618; Wickliffe, 1731; these will serve as specimens. This department has all the great works of the dead and the living, and forms an important part of the Library.

Under the present head comes *Practical Religion*, which will conclude Theology. We mention first, Richard Baxter, whose life and times by himself, published in 1696, is representative of the age in which it was written. The sermons of Devoze, published in 1690, and Du Moulin (De la Vocation des Pasteurs) 1618, are uncommon works, and therefore find mention here. The entire works of John Flavel, published at London in 1740, of folio size, illuminated, are a valuable addition to the books of that age in the Library. An edition of John Hoornebeck, Theologia Practica, 1666, and the works of Richard Hurd, 1757, eight volumes; Jerment, Jortiss, Latimer, Luther, Marsh, Mason and Massillon; Maxwell, Morris, Blair, Edwards, Fleming, Cecil, etc.; are among the Practical Religious works. Robert Sanderson, thirty-four sermons, Fol., London, 1671, and Scribanus (Jesuit) Amor Divinus, 1617, are among the rare and venerable. Thomas a Kempis, Opera, Fol. 1523, and Imitation of Christ, are familiar to all. We conclude with the following: George Wither, London, 1616; Zimmerman, Zwingle, Zollikofer, etc.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Law.—A valuable donation to the Library was some one hundred and thirty volumes of British and American State

Digitized by Google

papers. Over one hundred of them were of the former. Among them are two volumes, Fol., of the Doomsday Book, 1783. Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery during the Reign of Elizabeth, MSS. in the Harleian Collection, (4 vols. Fol.) Acts of the Parliament of Scotland from 1424–1707, (10 vols. Fol.,) and the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, are among these Papers. Among authors are the names of Akber, Bacon, Bentham, Blackstone, Boulay, Paty, Bingham, Burlamagni, Butler, Chardon, Cooper, De Lolme, Gaius, Gibson, Goguet, Grotius, Guerard, Hoffman, Kent, Mackintosh, Manly, Montesquieu, Pfeffel, Pothier, Parsebolae, Puffendorf, Possi, Savigny, Selden and Smith. An edition of Grotius De Jure Belli ac Pacis, dates back to 1679.

Politics, Political and Social Economy. (*American works.*) —Here we need not long linger. The standard works of Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Story, Washington and Webster, are of course not among the wanting. With them may be found the writings of distinguished jurists, statesmen, reviewers, diplomats, and a large amount of pamphlet matter in volumes. But the *Foreign Works* in this department should receive more attention. Among them are many of the prominent writings of English, French and German jurists and statesmen. The Political Economies of Boeckh, Chalmers, Malthus, Parr, Pecchio, Ricardo, Say and Stewart; the Political Treatises of Bacon, Beaufort, Beccaria, Bolingbroke, Bulwer, Chateaubriand, De Tocqueville, Flower, Godwin, Heeren, Lerminier, Locke ,Machiavelli, Millar, Milton, Sidney, Swift, Vattel, Ward, and Xenophon, are among the number. History is represented by Cartwright, Hallam, Price, Raleigh, Raynal, Sinclair, Smith, Temple, Thome and Wright. Editions of some of these authors are quite antique; Xenophon, for example, published at Oxford, 1593.

SCIENCES AND ARTS.

Philosophy and Metaphysics.—Here is found a good collection of the German, French, Scotch and English schools of philosophy. The first author in alphabetical order is Alexander Ales (or Hales,) Super Tertium Sententiarum, Fol., Venetiis, 1475.

Digitized by Google

This is one of the oldest books in the Library, and valuable for its age. Old editions of authors, with dates, may be mentioned as follows: Apuleius, 1623; Aristotle, 1611; Augustinus, 1637; Becke, 1683; Boethius, 1656; Campanella, 1620; Des Cartes, 1677; Gale, 1669; Gassendus, 1658; Glanville, 1665; Heerebord, 1665; Joannes, 1513 and 1536; Petrarch, 1501; Plato, 1557; Pomponatius, 1519; Poesis Philosophica, 1573; Proclus, 1618; Simplicius, 1640, etc. There are also a large number of editions prior to the year 1750. There are above eight hundred volumes of standard authors in this department.

Logic.—Aristotle begins the list with his Organon, published in 1611, and Whateley finishes it, although Wilson (who has lately published an able treatise on Logic—Appletons) should do it. Commentarii in priora Analytica Aristotelis, by Johannes, Fol., Venetiis, 1536, and the works of Lully, 1597, are the oldest editions.

Moral Philosophy and Ethics.—The oldest book is Moses Maimonides, published in 1629. The old authors are well represented. Of the English writers are some of the first editions of their works. They find a place near the American authors, Dr. Wayland, and Dr. Hubbard Winslow.

Philology.—We will first speak of *Lexicography.* Of dictionaries there are some twenty different kinds. Dictionarium Octolingue, Fol., Coloniae, 1608, by Ambrosius Calepinus, is a curious book. Its possessor could study *eight* languages with its assistance. The oldest copy of this class of works is a Hebrew Dictionary, bearing the date of 1557. A Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon, by Buxtorfius, has its date in the year 1676, and a Dictionnaire Universel in 1690. A Greek Lexicon, by Photius, published in 1611 at Geneva, and one by Suidas, in two vols., 1619, are also to be included among the old copies. *Grammar and Metre* are well represented. The oldest edition is that of Vossius on Latin Grammar, 1644. There are about twenty different kinds of grammars, and a large number of works on metre, accents, particles, dialects, etc., of the various languages. In *Philology* we have many works of a *Miscellaneous* character in addition to the above, such as Commenta-

Digitized by Google

ries, Criticisms, Notes, Versions, Contributions, etc. The works of Crenius in 3 vols., 1697, and Lipsius, 2 vols., 1675, are among the rarest. De Hieroglyphica Aegyptiorum Scriptura, by Gustavus Seyffarth, published at Leipsic, and Polymetis by Joseph Spence, Fol., London, 1747, are in the same list with the preceding. Memoires de Littérature tirez des Registres de l'Académie Royale, etc., is a large work of 50 vols. The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, number 5 vols. They treat of a variety of topics. Among the authors and contributors are E. G. Squier, Francis Lieber, R. W. Gibbs, Louis Agassiz, Charles Girard, C. H. Davis, and J. Leidy. Among the papers are Researches relative to the Planet Neptune—Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley—Classification of Insects—Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York—Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of North America—Law of Deposit of the Flood Tides—Descriptions of Ancient Works in Ohio—Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language—Flora and Fauna within Living Animals.

Mathematics.—Arithmeticorum libri sex, etc., by Diophantes, Paris, 1621, is a sample of some of the old authors in this department. Works on all the branches of Mathematics are found in the Library. But it is not important to devote space to them.

Natural Sciences demand a large representation in this place, but we shall speak of a few of the principal works. The Library is well supplied with American and Foreign Reviews, Journals, Transactions, and Annals, upon subjects of Natural Science. Among them are the American Academy, (Memoirs of,) American Association, (Proceedings of,) and American Journal of Science, 66 vols.; also the American Quarterly Journal, and the American Quarterly Review, containing articles on this department. Annales des Sciences Naturelles, already numbering some 60 vols., is a work of value to any Library. Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, are among the *annals.* In addition, there are a number of other works of various Societies of Natural History. The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society number 61 vols. There

Digitized by Google

are also Transactions of several Societies in Europe and America, etc. A work of David Becke, published at Hamburg in 1683, and De Rebus Naturalibus by Zabella, 1590, are full of years. The great works of Linnaeus, and those of Plinius which number 10 vols., could not well be wanting in the ranks of Natural Science. An interesting work, Voyages of the Disciples of Linnaeus, 11 vols., is not to be found everywhere. Fourteen volumes, entitled New York Natural History, presented by *Prof. Henry Chaney*, during the time he was Librarian, are also works of value. One more work should be mentioned. The great work of Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, numbering 20 vols., and costing three hundred and fifty dollars, has been recently added to this department.

Geology and Mineralogy.—A large number of Geological surveys and reports have been collected. They embrace surveys of nearly every State, and many portions of the world. There are some 75 vols., of reports of various associations. The most valuable work is Cuvier, Ossemens Fossiles, 7 vols., Paris.

Zoology.—Here we shall find rare and costly works. A mere glance will show that this department is richly provided. American Ornithology, colored plates, 4 vols., by Charles Lucien Bonaparte; Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, 2 vols., by Mark Catesby, Conchyliologie etc., Paris, 1757; Desmarest; Natural History of Zoophytes, by J. Ellis; and North American Herpetology, 5 vols., by John E. Holbrook, are worthy of mention. We will speak of more.—The works of Lamarck, 18 vols.; General Synopsis of Birds, etc., by John Latham, 9 vols.; Reports of States.; New York Natural History, 14 vols.; Nuttal; Olive, (Zoologia Adriatica Ossia.); Journals, Discoveries, etc., by Parry, with plates and charts; Perron, Voyages, etc., with charts; these are all of value. *Voyage d'Astrolabe*, Zoologie, by Quoy and Gaimard, comprises 6 vols.:—

Atlas de Planches de		Mollusques,	91	Planches.	Fol.
"	"	" Mammiferes,	28	"	Fol.
"	"	" Oiseaux,	29	"	Fol.
"	"	" Poissons,	16	"	Fol.

Digitized by Google

Atlas de Planches de Zoophytes, 19 Planches, Fol.
" " " Vers Apodals, 1 " Fol.

Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie, (60 vols.,) Audubon, Arrianus, Thos. Say, (colored plates,) Blumenbach, Brogniart, De Mountfort, Desmarest, Dilluyn, Guatterius, Godman, etc., are also to be mentioned. General Zoology, &c., by Shaw, forms 28 vols., and treats of five classes——Mammalia, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, and Aves. Smithsonian Contributions, etc., and the works of Swainson, are to be included in this description. American Ornithology, 9 vols., by Wilson, is another of the same class. *Cuvier* will close the list which we select from the large number of works in this department. There are no less than 31 vols., many of them with colored plates, by this great author. These vols. do not include his great work already mentioned. In *Botany* are the following works of Linnaeus, comprising several vols., Philosophica Botanica,—Systema Naturae per Regna tria Naturae, 10 vols.—Lachesis Laponisa, 2 vols.—Systema Vegetabilium, etc.• The works of Candolle, 7 vols., and of Candolle and Sprengel, 4 vols., of Du Hamel, and of Smith, 13 vols., we also mention. Among the authors and works are: Eaton, Forskael, Hales, Lindly, Link, Loudon, Nuttall, Parry, Torrey, Whiting, etc.

Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.—Of the "thousand and one" works in this department, a few need be mentioned. Among them are those of Bailly, Becke, Boscorial, Bossut, D'Alembert, Davy, De Lambre, De Luc, Dumas, Euler, Ferguson, Fires, Galileo, Gassendus, Herschel, Hugenius, Jones, Kepler, La Place, Newton, Poisson, Priestly, Ptolemaeus, Puissant, Smith, etc. Most of these comprise several volumes. A work by Copernicus bears the date of 1617, and another by William Gilbert, that of 1628. But the oldest work (so far as ascertained) in this department is Tycho Brahe, 1611.

Of the 100 vols. relating to *Anatomy and Physiology*, but few names will find a place here. Aristotle, Candolle, Cuvier, Darwin, Du Hamel, Cooper, Paine, Sommering, Sprengel, etc. In *Medicine* we will be equally brief; for an *outline* and not a complete picture of the Library is the writer's aim. Works of a common character are necessarily excluded. Here we find the principal modern publications which are in the hands of

Digitized by Google

Medical Students, and a good collection of such authors as Sir A. Cooper. *Education* has its place, but a small one *here.* A good number of Journals and Reports, Manuals and Treatises by great men, Essays by distinguished scholars, etc., are the basis of this department.

Fine Arts and Theories of Arts.—We will specify a few of the works. Beginning with the choice Allston, the American, we have the writings of Aristotle, that father of criticism, Barres, Brown, Burke, Chambers, Coleridge, Cumberland, Daub, Da Vinci, Des Campes, Du Bos, Dappa, Elmes, Flaxman, Fuseli, Gravina, Herder, Hirt, Hogarth, Knight, Leland, Longius, Moller, Northcote, Rumohr, Thiersch, Webb, etc. Charactere der Vornehmsten Dichter, 8 vols.; Dichiarazione, &c., a choice work; Felibien, 6 vols.; Fiorillo, 4 vols.; Knight's Works; Lanzi, 6 vols.; Lessing, 27 vols.; these are standard writings. The writings of Gilpin, which are valuable contributions to art, numbering 12 vols., and those of Nevalco, are also to be included. Otley, Papillon, Price and Walpole, are prominent names. Quatremere, whose productions are of such value, we do not forget, nor those of Schlegel, (20 vols.,) and Schiller and Goethe, (6 vols.) Winckelmann on Ancient Art takes up 9 vols.

Useful Arts.—This department of the Library affords good facilities to those Students of the University who are preparing to be *farmers*, or engage in some *practical* occupation; for the very word *useful* has such significance. The works treat of various topics, such as the Art of Dyeing, Silkworms, Wheels and Pinions, Agriculture, Horticulture, Horses, Bookkeeping, Arts, Manures, Pomology, Paints, Orchards, Kitchens, Laying out Farms, Gardening, Sugar Cane, Hot-houses, Metals, Railroads, Guaging, Mechanics, etc., etc. Many of the books, especially those illustrated with colors, are rare and expensive. A large amount of bound and unbound pamphlet matter, from all parts of the world, and several Scientific and Agricultural Journals, Reports, Transactions, etc., are to be included. The London Journal of the Society of Arts numbers 31 vols., and other like publications many more.

Encyclopaedias and Scientific Journals will finish the general department of Science and Arts. We select the following

Digitized by Google

for this place; Memoirs of American Academy, American Antiquarian Society, American Association, American Journal of Science, American Philosophical Register, American Quarterly Journal of Science and Agriculture; also, Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Annales d'Industrie Nationale et Etrangére, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York, Annuaires du Bureau de Longitude; also, Chamber's Cyclopaedia, Comptes Rendus, Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge, Encyclopaedia Metropolitana, Encyclopaedia Britannica; Gills' Miscellany, Herbelot's Bibliothèque; several Journals of Agriculture, Philosophical Transactions, Rees' Cyclopaedia, etc.

BELLES LETTRES.

Rhetoric and Oratory.—Well provided here. The ancient masters stand like grim sentinels ready to *Aristotle* the Student if he limps or stumbles, while a goodly supply of the moderns are at hand. In Oratory there are the old and the new in plenty. We tarry only to mention Quinctilian, an edition of whose Institutes bears date of 1521.

Poetry.—Of *Oriental*, the principal works are Carlyle's Arabian Poetry, Herder's Hebrew Poetry, translated by *James Marsh*, and Nala and Damayanti, translated from the Sanskrit. All the *Greek* poets have their place, and a very respectable one of course. The same is true of the Latin; but let them pass in this place. The *French* collection is good, among which we notice the Romance of the Rose, published in 1527. In *Italian* there is the edition of Berni, Orlando Innamorato, published at Venice in 1545; also the works of Petrarch, Opera; Fol., Venetiis, 1501—Fol., Basiliae, 1554—Sonnetti e Canzoni, 1558. The *Spanish* Ballads, "one thousand and one," afford a fine field for poetico-translators; and a few *German* editions of respectable size in volumes are given. One edition of Goethe, 55 vols.; Klopstock, 12 vols.; Lessing, 25 vols.; Schlegel, 10 vols. In *Northern* poetry we find Baggesen, Oehlenschlaeger, Paradisae Missir, Saga, Tegner, etc. The *British* poets, familiar to all, occupy no inconsiderable space. Beginning with Addison, (of which there is the second edition published in 1730,) we find completed editions of all the poets

Digitized by Google

now extant, down to the last alphabetical name of Young. Some of the copies are rare and old. The modern English and American editions, which are much more convenient for the Student, also abound. *America*, young in poetry, is represent- by her standards.

Fiction and Essayists.—The department of modern fiction is not so well supplied as most of the others. A large number of the old novels, many of them old editions, have been collected. Among them we notice Boccacio, 1546. Addison and Bacon find room by voluminous Swift and DeFoe.

Criticism.—Here will be found a formidable array of authors, from the prince (Aristotle) to the modern reviewers, and of sufficient numbers to vanquish aspiring geniuses. Why linger to specify here ?

Letters and Diaries are always interesting, and now form a portion of every public Library. The correspondence of German and French writers is well cared for in the Library. The English and the American also. The authors number one hundred. *Table-talk* is getting popular in the literary world ; and the Library is supplied with such works in some degree, although the future will find it better off in this respect. The best things are often spontaneous, and so with the words at the breakfast table and literary tea. In concluding Belles Lettres, *Periodicals* should be named, but we meet with so large an amount of such publications in the Library, that we do not begin, not knowing where to end.

HISTORY.

Geography and Typography.—Prominent among authors is Humboldt, whose works form a valuable contribution to this department of History. Several authors are voluminous. Mannest gives us 14 volumes on Geography, and Strabo, 7. Valentia is a valuable author, and employs 3 volumes.

Voyages and Travels.—The three or four hundred volumes in this department are more or less valuable. Some of them are handsomely illustrated, and atlases accompany many of the works. We have 7 volumes from Bruce on the Nile; 6 from Burckhardt, on Nubia, Arabia and Palestine ; 10 from

Digitized by Google

Chardin, with plates, on the Orient, &c.; 9 from Cooke; 6 from Darvieux; 8 from De Guignes, being voyages over the world, with colored plates; 5 from Des Campes; 5 from Hakluyt; 9 from Humboldt; 5 from Islande; 7 from Long; 6 from Sonnini. Bandin, Beaumont, Blainville, Blume, Bush, Cadell, Caillie, Champlain, Champollion, etc., are among the authors. The travels of scientific men, and the expeditions of various governments, are largely represented. Every variety of information respecting every portion of the globe is found in the books composing this portion of the Library. The works of Lamartine, Linnæus, McKenzie, Niebuhr, Pallas, Park, Parry, Perron, Porter, Purchas, Salt, Saussure, Spon, Tournefort, Valentia, Vincent, and Voyages of the Disciples of Linnæus, will conclude the account of Voyages and Travels in this place. In *Chronology and Statistics* we have Du Fresnoy, Hales, Ousely, etc.; also a number of Census Reports and like works.

Antiquities.—The Greek and Roman occupy a prominent place. Among the authors on Antiquities of Greece, we notice, Adam, Athenæus, (14 vols.) Athenian Letters, Barthelemy, (9 vols.) Bingham, (10 vols.) Boeckh, Caylus, (7 vols.) Hezel, Kanngiesser, Phrius, Rose, Strout and West. The authors on Rome—Bonbault, a writer on the monuments,—Bellorius, Ichnography of Rome—Bottiger—Caylus—Forsyth—Gell, Pompeii—Guerard—Mazois——Saclose, and others. Ruins at Spalatro, by R. Adam; Antiquitates Americanæ; Archæologia Americana; Rites of Bacchus; Verona Illustrata; Roman Remains; Theatres of the Greeks; Opuscula Academica; these are among the works. Of the British Antiquities, are Brittania, by Gibson, 1675, and various works treating of early English History. Of Egyptian Antiquities, are Caussinus, De Sapientia Egyptians, 1643; Champollion on the Hieroglyphics of Egypt; Jablonskis on the Language and Antiquities of Egypt; Young on the Hieroglyphical Character of Egyptian Antiquities. Of the Celtic Antiquities, Davies, Ellesmere, Wolf, and Buttman are included. Some of the miscellaneous works are as follows: Numismatics, by Spanhemius; Addison; Oracles by Fontelle, Dale, etc.;

Digitized by Google

Oriental Antiquities, by Herbelot and Jones, 6 vols.; Northern Antiquities, by Mallet; Ellesmere; Teutonic and Scandinavian, by Jamieson and Weber. The works of Josephus date 1514. The Antiquities of Cyrene and Corinth, of the Goths, and of the Saxons and other nations, are all represented. A large number of works in various languages, on Theatres, Ruins, Temples, Games, Heraldry, Rites, Coins, Inscriptions, Architecture, Tombs, Mausoleums, etc., illustrated with maps and engravings, is found in this interesting portion of the Library, which has been enriched with many works of great value.

In *Mythology* we will notice a few works. Ancient Mythology, by Bryant, and Symbolic Mythology, by Cruzer, 7 vols., are among the histories. The Court of the Gentiles, by Gale, is an old, unique book. Hindoostan, by Dow, is a complete history of that peculiar land. Northern Mythology is told by Mallet amongst others. Memories of the Academy of Inscriptions, 50 vols., deals largely with this subject. The Gallery of Mythology, by Miller and Montfaucon, 10 vols., are prominent here.

Ancient History.—That of Greece is represented by a complete list of authors now extant. Achovie's old Xenophon, 1596, another 1693, we notice. Justinus, and other works, date 1615 and later. In Roman History, there is a fine edition of Livy, dated at 1505. Other ancient history embraces works on India, Armenia, Persia, the Celts, the Druids, the Jews, China, the Goths, Wales, etc.

Middle Ages.—This portion of History includes works on Eastern Empires, Huns, Turks, Moguls, Arabians, Chivalry, Crusades, Saracens, Italian Republics, England, Greece, Northmen, Knights Templars, etc., with which the Library is well supplied.

Modern History.—Complete histories of the various portions of *Asia and Africa*, and also of *Europe*, are to be found in this department. We have no space to specify the works of *French* History. *Other European History* is complete, and contains all that is written, of importance, concerning the various nations, tribes, races, empires, kingdoms, wars, religions,

Digitized by Google

customs, etc., of Europe. *America* is largely provided for with all the standard histories, and very many historic sketches and accounts of different portions of her vast regions. *Universal History.* The various works of Universal History, the Chronological and Retrospective Histories, fill this department. *Ecclesiastical History* numbers above sixty authors of prominence. Among them we notice our own Dr. Joseph Torrey, translator of Neander's Church History. *Literary History and Biography* should be noticed, but little can be said of the works. Literary history embraces many choice works on Grecian and Roman literature. Anglo-Saxon, German, French, and Italian poetry are well represented. The Library contains three hundred *Biographies* of distinguished men and women. It forms one of the most important features in it, and not the least useful.

This brings us to the close of what has been attempted. We have been obliged to leave unsaid, much that we hoped to have said concerning some portions of the Library. The department of History, which holds a most prominent position, and contains many of the choicest works, we have been compelled to somewhat neglect. But it was a necessity perfectly consistent, when we consider the space already employed by this essay. An article of this character may resemble the "walking catalogue," and be liable to the charge of dryness; but it is certain that the custom of publishing such articles in the pages of the QUARTERLY, begun soon after its commencement, has proved an important feature of interest to very many readers, and has enabled various Colleges to form an accurate opinion of their respective libraries.

Digitized by Google

Article V.—SOME EDUCATIONAL NOTIONS.

Many causes have combined to lower the standard of American scholarship.

Most prominent among them is the peculiar character of our Nationality.

We are, so to speak, made up of the off-scourings of all the nations upon the face of the globe. Every restless adventurer, every reformer, who despaired of ever accomplishing anything among a people rendered stolid by a long continuance under the iron rule of despotism,—every wild revolutionist, who had baptized his country in blood, in vain hopes of seeing her born again into a new life, has sought and found here an open field for the propagation and trial of his opinions.

Add to these the countless hordes of criminals, paupers, state prisoners, and exiles, who have from various reasons sought our shores, and we have an element, the introduction of which has kept us in a constant turmoil during the whole period of our national existence.

Too much vitality in a nation, as in the individual, while it may for the time send the blood pulsing through every artery, infusing new life and vigor into each portion of the system, cannot last; there must be a reaction; too frequently it is fatal. So it is that in less than a century we have built up and destroyed a government, the most perfect ever conceived by the mind, or fashioned by the hand of man.

So great an unrest in the political world could not be without its influence upon the world of letters. It has created among the youth of our country a desire for a one-sided, a professional, rather than a general culture.

Anxious to participate in the duties and responsibilities of active life, they stop not to consider whether they are qualified to act well the parts they have chosen, or to choose well the parts they are to act.

All our Colleges have been, in a measure, compelled to accede to this demand, to shorten the time of instruction, and

Digitized by Google

to crowd as much as possible into the space still left. Thanks to the widely disseminated influence of our Puritan fathers—an influence which has never been entirely lost through all the vicissitudes of our eventful career—there are some Colleges which have stood like an iron wall around the standard of true scholarship, scarce lowering it an inch, though prevented by the constant attacks from all quarters and all isms, from raising it as high as they might desire.

But, notwithstanding all their efforts, institutions have sprung up all over the country, whose fundamental idea is the recognition of the right of a boy, still in his teens, to choose for himself the part he is to play upon life's stage, and to select his studies with special reference thereto Of course they cannot consistently refuse to allow him to change his plan whenever the whim seizes him. The consequence is, that three-fourths of their Students select only such studies as are suited to their peculiar tastes, or are the easiest to master. Thus, instead of developing harmoniously all the powers of the mind, it very imperfectly educates a certain class of faculties at the expense of all the rest.

Even if it were true that a person so young was qualified to select his life pursuit without previous discipline, the objections to such a system would, by no means, fall to the ground. It lowers the standard of scholarship by making it relative to a man's probable acquirements, rather than his possible capabilities. It does not seek to elevate the state by elevating the man. It looks upon society, not as a growth, but rather as a fortuitous collection of individuals, whose places are to be supplied as fast as they drop out, increasing in number, perhaps, in lapse of time, but never in strength, never in beauty. A liberal education, on the other hand, is based upon the old Greek maxim, "Know thyself." It strives to give a man complete control over the powers of his own mind. It lays for him a foundation broad and deep. From it may arise the church, the court room or the senate house. It gives him what Archimedes longed for,—a place whereon to stand. It unfits him for nothing; with proper attention, it fits him for anything. A man educated under the first system, is like a

Digitized by Google

ship, deck loaded, with no ballast; the first puff of wind from an adverse quarter sends him bottom-upward, or drives him a stranded wreck upon life's shores. Under the latter, the chances of success are made relative to one's natural powers.

Nor can a strictly professional culture meet the real wants of an age like ours. The stream of Thought, like a river, commencing with but a drop, continually increasing in size and strength, has attained a volume so great, has worn for itself channels so deep, that he, who would now stay its rushing torrent or give it new direction, must be no common man. That which would once have checked its waters, is now borne swiftly away before the advancing flood. The voice of Demosthenes inspired the whole Athenian populace with the single desire to march against Philip. Peter, the Hermit, eloquently proclaiming the wrongs his countrymen had received from the hands of the Saracen, roused all Europe to avenge them. But in our day, not even the god-like Webster could do more than scotch the foul demon of Disunion. The impassioned words of a Kossuth could induce no more than a cold expression of sympathy from the American Congress, for his suffering, bleeding country.

It is just as easy to agitate the surface of the river, as the brook; but to dam its waters, to break up its fountains, that is a work for which but few are competent. To meet the real demands of such an age, we do not want professional bigots, men whose contracted vision can take in no more than the space occupied by themselves; not men who are educated with sole reference to a single earthly object; not men of one idea,—fanatics. What we do need is a generation of liberally educated gentlemen: conservators of the Right, reformers of the Wrong. Men, who will follow the golden thread of Truth in all its various windings through the labyrinths of Error and Superstition; who will guide their little barks farther and farther out upon the waveless, shoreless sea of Mystery, which everywhere surrounds us; and will finally bring them to port, freighted with at least one thought, one idea, for the elaboration of which, the world will be better and happier. In a word, we want men cultivated with reference to their eternal,

Digitized by Google

not their temporal existence; and such men it is the aim of a liberal culture to produce. It takes the scholar by the hand and leads him to the armory of knowledge, and bids him choose therefrom the weapons with which to engage in the never-ending fight with the shadowy hosts of Error. It lays for him a foundation broad and deep in Truth. Whatever edifice he may erect thereon, its spires will point ever upward, heavenward. But if, as in the other system, he commences to build his educational edifice with the top brick, it must go downwards. A man thus educated can hope to do no more, in the progress of a long life, than to attain a firm footing in society. He can never rise above it. He will never be a Reformer.

Theoretically, then, a culture strictly professional fails of the great ends of all education; fails to meet the wants of the age; is worse than no education. Practically, it has done more to demoralize our whole Collegiate system than any other one thing. Its effects, in breaking up classes, in lowering the standard of scholarship, in destroying the integrity, so to speak, of the College, have been already noticed. It has given birth to a species of Educational Iconoclasts; men who have risen in the world, if at all, by force of their own natural abilities, in spite of their want of proper mental discipline.—Taking the fact of their own success, together with the unsatisfactory results produced by such Colleges as we have mentioned, as a starting point, by a curious process of induction, they arrive at the conclusion that any Education, which does anything more than fit a man for the commonest duties of life, which does anything towards giving expression to the life within, man's noblest part, that by which he is most nearly allied to his God, is worse than useless, is time absolutely thrown away. Their principal efforts are directed against the study of the dead languages and higher mathematics; their most conclusive argument, that the time thus employed might be spent "in digging potatoes," or "learning to fiddle." They would abolish all Colleges, all Academies, all Schools, as sink-holes of sin, cess-pools of infidelity, and parents of isms. To combat such views is useless. According to them, the world

Digitized by Google

must take great steps backward into the darkness of the Middle Ages: the scattered devotees of Minerva must again retire into gloomy convents; and Man be left to grope his way in blindness through Time into Eternity.

Another great fault with many of our younger Colleges may as well be noticed here. We refer to the system of issuing Scholarships at a price much less than the actual tuition. The example of our Western "Wild Cat Banks" might be plead in extenuation, if it were not for a slight difference which destroys the analogy. The Bank has no local habitation. The College has been, and is compelled to honor its paper, and struggle along as best it can, or repudiate, and kill itself forever. The result is, in most cases, that the little money raised in the way mentioned is soon exhausted; the halls are filled with Students, mostly of the migratory species; the professional chairs are occupied by broken down nobodies; the early patrons of the institution close their purse strings; and the Trustees, in despair, confer degrees upon anybody and everybody who will pay for them; and the country is filled with A. B.s and A. M.s and D. D.s and LL. D.s, who cannot so much as translate their own titles. The Scholarship system is fast becoming among the things which were, but are not. It has done some good, much evil. The good, we very much fear, "will be interred with its bones;" the evil "will live after it."

A reform is becoming gradually manifest in our whole educational system. The barrier, which has so long separated the Useful and Liberal Arts, is being slowly swept away. Labor is rising from its position at the base of the social pyramid, to an equality with the Arts. Time is necessary for the full development of such a mighty work. The seed is sown. Future generations will reap the harvest. Something may be, should be done now. A death blow should be given to the idea that a liberal education is not, in the highest and truest sense of the word, practical. A uniform course of study should be established in all our Colleges; and no institution should be allowed to give degrees, which does not live up to it in spirit and in letter.

Digitized by Google

Academies should be founded, whose sole aim it should be to prepare young men for College, thoroughly and well. Such Academies already exist in some of our Eastern States, the influence of which, in politics, in literature, in theology, will be felt to the remotest time. Within their walls have been trained the mightiest orators, the profoundest statesmen, the most eloquent divines, of our country and our age. A three years' course in one of them is worth a dozen years in the half-made, half-manned institutions which disgrace the name of College, in so many of our Western and Southern States.

The examination for admission to College should be the most thorough and searching of the course. Classes should be mercilessly sifted in the beginning. In no other way can the greatest good be secured to all. Every Student who has entered College with a poor preparation, knows how keenly he feels his deficiencies, and how utterly impossible it is for him ever to gain what he has lost.

Digitized by Google

Article VI.—GREATNESS IN MEN AND SO, FORTH.

The reader need not shudder at the ominous words which we have placed at the head of this Article. We have no intention of exhuming a Sophomore theme, of dressing up in the questionable finery of a Junior declamation, or even of essaying the pedantic mannerisms of a Senior part. We mean to talk plainly, for the Eagle, wherein we reposed our glorious verbiage, is now called on for fight rather than for feathers.

Of great men much has been said, as must need be: and yet the problem of a great man has never to this present been solved. Whether great men are great by energy or by intellect by vice or by virtue, by merit or by fate, is still much mooted Whether the times make the man, or the man the times, is not settled. Whether the 'Immutable Distinction' do not cease, when Burns writes poetry and acts Mephistopheles, or when Napolean fights battles and personates tyranny, is, if we may judge from biographies, a well-questioned point. How to clear away the rubbish from a human soul, and see it in the day-light, is a thing very few biographers succeed in determining. We do not propose to essay any new solution of any of these indeterminate problems, to attempt tasks which nobody has as yet accomplished; for Mythology warns us that Daedalus died by driving his father's team. All that we shall wish or hope to do, will be to collect a few aphorisms about this wide subject of great men, against that popular idea of greatness which is sorrily culminating in Brazen Face, in the vulgarism of Cheek.

Greatness in the abstract consists in phenomena. We call everything that is wonderful, great. We have great magicians great actors, great drinkers and great fools. We have great workers, great writers, great thinkers and a mysterious class called great men. Greatness is relative to capacity and manners. Now-a-days greatness finds its ideal in muscle. Heenan is greater, to five-eighths of America, than Holmes. If Heenan should give an exhibition in the 'manly art,' in one quarter of the town, and Emerson a lecture in another, Heenan would

Digitized by Google

have a crowd, and only a few men who had libraries and read them would go to the lecture. The great men of the day are physical giants, and mental ephemera, some bully, some tight-rope walker, some horse-tamer. So current greatness is what ever excels in the Popular. The character of greatness thus becomes the index of the people's tendency. Ignorance finds its ideal in physique. Men as they become educated place greatness in intellect. Men always worship, first Jupiter and Hercules, authority and strength, then Juno and Venus, sensibility and love, then Minerva and Mars, letters and mind. Just as in science men say the artificial classifications disappear as knowledge progresses, so in greatness, as civilization moves, the artificial divisions are not recognized, and we classify according to the 'highest power,' the 'deep central fiery heart.'

These tests give our people more assimilation with the quadruped than is desirable. The people are not educated enough but that Heenan thrives. Ethics and Aesthetics will not unite freely with modern greatness. They seem to form what the chemist calls an insoluble salt. The 'theoretic faculty' has no affinity for the rules of the ring.

We do not appreciate many of our great men, of which America has a few of the true sort. We are much given to boasting, but we boast of our shams, more than we do of our merits. The struggle for the 'championship,' is satire enough. The trouble with us has been that we have taken 'too much liberty with liberty.' These battling times may be Heaven's panacea for these abominations. Men judge of mind as well as of matter by its sensible properties or manifestations, of speech by noise, of oratory by scowl and gyrations, of ideas by the practical tests ;—all this because men have always conceived an intense aversion to thinking. The deuce take pretty thoughts, when a pretty face is by. What sense wots not of is considered false. The psychological is Nature's ideal Barnum. So does beef throttle men's minds. The effect of this is that men will not call him great who aspires, and the tendency is that real greatness shall not be heard in the din and rattle of the base metals. Usually a great man is not appre-

Digitized by Google

ciated till the age after he lived. We get at the merit of a man, when his body has gone, and the soul of him is all tha is left us. Holye's Game at Whist was a happy thing for th author's pocket, but the 'Paradise Lost' starved Milton Truth and merit are modest, and diffuse themselves slowly wit brute force against them. But get the bodies of great me into the grave, and envy and malice slink away, and even ou of the mad foam, Minerva flashes up, a Hercules for thei thoughts,—'not dead, but sleeping.'

Death widens the sweep of the great man's influence, eve as the radius of the universe is larger than the radius of thi little atom, we call earth. So they say the Avon, the Seven and the Seas scattered wide the ashes of Wickliffe to inspiri universal reformation. It is the dissolution of the flower tha gives us the odor. You want Sam. Johnson's volcanic gou out of the world to see the old Titan aright. You want a man a century in his grave before you have a right to judg him. It takes a century for the dust to settle, so that visio may be clear.

This would lead us to consider, in calling a man great, no the noise he makes, but the words he leaves behind, the worth iness of his soul. Not members of Congress, not candidate for place, not prize fighters will live, but here and there som present-obscure plodder, some silent thinker, carving into let ters translations from the mysterious ruins of this old huma heart, which has been tossing about here in this world for si thousand years, like as though it were some Egyptian Hiero glyph.

Luck has much to do with high place. Of course there is no greatness here. Great men are not in honor, because smal men use cunning, to which a true man will not degrade him himself. So success, or what we call such, depends quit as much upon cunning as upon merit. The fox often get better fare than the ox. Most history is the biography of cun ning; and Brutus is about the only man who ever used it a a divine attribute. Nero has a larger place in history tha Jesus. Often a mere crow-hearted man, impersonate of polic and selfishness, gets the palms. John Quincy Adams coul

Digitized by Google

never have been elected President by the people. He was too manly and honest, too little of a demagogue for that. Fortunate for merit that Henry Clay was born.

Every great man is one of nature's aristocrats. Metaphysics never had the word democrat. Greatness is knowledge. Littleness is ignorance. If we know more, we are more. The more a man knows, the more Divine right of authority over other men has he. I heard a man, speaking in a prayer-meeting, tell the congregation, that it was no use for them to try to sing, for that they couldn't possibly keep time, who had never within the remembrance of any of the people sung a tune without committing the highest crime known in the law. They laughed at him, as well they might. If he had been a singer himself, he might have exercised authority with a right, and the people would have listened. Thus does God delegate authority to great men. Superiority is predicable only of mind. Here is the only Divine Kingship. Here only will men be satisfied with an aristocracy. All other is sham, and infernal.

The worth of the world to God and His purpose is just in proportion to the brain in it. For mind, is this whole boundless mechanism whirling in space. Take brain away and you have nothing but instincts. A great man is as beneficial to stocks and lands as to thought and mind. A great man makes the world livable in, knocks off the rough angles, and covers the earth with cities and rail-roads. Here is none of your vulgar Cheek, none of your Brazen Face, of which the market is so full, but the genuine God-given power, whereof the 'Eternal Essence' is the divine type.

Greatness is the power of assimilation with the natural. This is the reason men sympathize with such men as Burns, and celebrate their centennaries, that they are so human. Burns had neither morality nor religion in the true sense; but he was made up of independence and poverty. Nothing will so win the hearts of men to a man of genius as these, because men have so much of them—especially of the latter. Whatever Burns wrote was the spontaneous outgushings of honesty in love with nature. So greatness consists in the solution of the natural, in the translation of God's imprint, whereto our

Digitized by Google

little earth with its daisies and oaks is given, a book never be laid on the shelf, open for evermore. Nature is suggestiv She loves to be kissed, but she is coy about it as a school-gi: She appears to refuse the dalliance she loves. It is some si of good that greatness is hieing herself to nature more in o day. A great man in the city without a gymnasium may so be a paradox. Although our civilization has been using u the rocks and woods and streams, yet to us they are more a nearer than they used to be, because we study them more. is the only possible Providence of a Heenan, that greatne needs a little of his blood. So there are higher orders of grea ness determined by the spirit with which nature is studie By this test Holmes is a greater man, will live longer, and dearer to twenty centuries hence, than Agassiz. The o class prepares truth, while the other class uses it. The fo mer tells us that the pupil of the eye contracts, the latter giv us new insight by telling us that it is like the mind of t bigot. The one class is the mason, the other the architect.

Greatness works to bring souls into harmony with natu Indeed the ancients thought that harmony was the divine pu pose in the universe. So they tell us about the music of t spheres. Harmony is highest in the spiritual. Hence t highest test of greatness is in thought rather than in actio Thus we should judge of men by their inspiration of wor rather than by the earth-born deed, which is the issue of m ments when the beast or the devil is at work. Bacon, notwit standing he was an 'outrage to nature' in action, is one of t greatest men, because that his soul beat more in harmony wi the spirit of things than almost any man's that preceded hi He discovered that God has conferred alone upon nature t mastership of arts. Although he was a 'castaway,' he w that most difficult of all things, a 'pilot.'

All this shows that consistency is more difficult than indi pensable. Greatness can afford to be inconsistent, and pe haps if it were not inconsistent it would not be great. Inco sistency is the requisite to progression. The more we kno the more our opinion changes. Consistency is the proud boa of bigotry. If Bacon had sought to harmonize his word wi his deed, he would have been a devil indeed.

Digitized by Google

Assimilation with nature kills affectation. This is the universal curse. Nature has none of it. The right sort of greatness should have none. Irving and Johnson,—two men unlike as the magnetic poles,—had none. They were simple like wisdom, 'like the greatest truths.' 'Tis the strangest of all paradoxes that we cannot be as we are. But 'tis truth. It takes so many hours from the concert, the street and the night to get at self-hood, that most men die before they think of the command, 'Γνῶθι σέαυτον.' It scares men to reflect. The greatest of hob-goblins is to think for one's self, to be a man. Men hug dreams and moonlight. The heart moves without volition; the head is servant of the will. So 'tis said, 'most men are nowhere greater strangers than at home.' A great man is one of whom we do not say this. The Latins held this so, and said, 'Illi mors gravis incubat, qui notus nimis omnibus, ignotus moritur sibi.' Being known and being great were far from synonymous among the ancients. They must needs have been right. The great man's work and greatness lie in his accomplishment with this enigma, of self. Pure self is Revelation and Christlike. The great man's words—those which shall live—are interpretations of self. Self is soul, and soul is the highest existence under God. Greatness consists in this solution. In us are labyrinths of mysterious truths; and these questions are answered, 'what are we, what worth, what signifying, whither tending.'

Greatness is to pneumatology what chemistry is to science. It acts by analysis and synthesis. It recognizes everything as resolvable, and sets its subtile spiritual reagents at work to detect in this wild Κόσμος of Ms. something that is tangible and terminative. It intercepts the earth-beams, as the prison does light, and shows how simplicity is a world in the garb of an atom. So many microcosms worth a life work! So few metaphysical mathematics to get at them.

Thus the highest type of the great man is the ideal rather than the practical. The best power is that which the chemists call catalysis, the power to set free the elements of men, whereby to read human nature at a glance; whereby presence is prescience. Though we may not confess it, we generally meas-

Digitized by Google

ure men by their calibre in metaphysics. We cry out against the Ideal and harp for the Practical, but when we get by ourselves, we steal away with the poets, or float away with Faust. Everybody reads Carlyle and loves him; but remembering the old Puritan damns him. Every journal has some of his words in its colunns, but, mayhap, devotes itself to his annihilation in its leaders. In our honest moments we love the Ideal, and are content to bid understanding go, while reason stays. Here is the truth. So a metaphysician, philosopher, poet—all the same—is the divinest sort of greatness. Nature has few of them. Diamonds have always been as rare as precious. The best is sparsely given us here in the body. We only have a taste! But what a longing for the feast it excites! That is undoubtedly why we are permitted to have the outline of the best. Mother nature treats us, after all, very much as our terrene mother. Gives us a taste and then promises us more, if we be good boys! Tells us to be good, and then puts a great wonder into our heart as to what the reward shall be!

But gifts are distributed for wise purpose. The tangential and gravitating forces are in equilibrium. Pure metaphysics, without the restraining power of physics, might lead away from truth here in the body. But of this, nature will take good care. Every man should be a metaphysician if he can, notwithstanding. Nature balances everything by capacity, and beyond one's capacity is paradoxical. If we do not equal our capacity, so much spirit practically goes for nothing, and Heaven will require account for the neglect. Coleridge couldn't take a horse's collar off, but he could 'write like an angel.' This was well. He was not made for an ostler, save to put the harness on metaphysics and drive them from the car of the universe. So great men are greater the more subjective they become.

Greatness is loved because it is communicative. Whether *vitality* is the result of electric currents acting upon albuminous substance or not, it is certain that *intelligence* is electrical. We say that an author electrifies his audience, and we testify ourselves to the electric influence of a great mind. So it is better to hear than to read a lecture. Men would become more

Digitized by Google

highly electrified were not the pure metal of mind covered with the begrimed materialisms. Reflection changes the metal of a man. Perhaps greatness is the best thing to force reflection. Four years with a great thinker would make a wise man of any ordinary intelligence. The words of a great soul are better than the dogmas of the University. So greatness does much by sympathy. Souls are continually trilling spiritual antiphonies. The higher sentiment a man can excite, the higher sort of man is he. Take Shakspeare; the measure of his infinitude is there!

Thus proselytism becomes the divine achievement of greatness,—a diffusion of itself. How Mahomet tugged at it for seven years, and was a man at the end of them! But this is proselytism in no party sense—but in that true sense, which aims at the exaltation of the great and the good, regarding opinion as mere paltry trash, asking only if there is God for it to rest on. Thus bigotry, a worm that prefers the Bible to any other food, is undone, and men conclude that the God-loving orthodox and papist, the hard-shell baptist and the gelatinous sort, may all work piously together on Earth and in Heaven. Such is the power of progress through greatness. Teachableness is surety of millenium. So may men learn Latimer's lesson, that 'man is dearer to God than to himself.'

Everything in God's universe is centripetal. Ethics is no exception to the law of dynamics. No man can carry an individual belief. We do not believe alone. Nor is belief diverging, but is tending toward an universal center. Everybody believes in right. The author is what men fight over, as though it made so much difference whether we get to the mountain top in the trail of our fathers, or by some wild path the lightning and tempests have ploughed. Now greatness works to convince men that this outward plodding we call opinion, dogma, or what not, is dogged stuff, and would turn us to one deep central idea of good. So greatness is great when it conducts men to the soul of things, that divine center toward the universal, that which is a mathematical point; for nothing is so universal as unity. An atom is the type whereby God began creation.

Digitized by Google

So great men, like Emerson, are valuable in showing the antitheses of thought. Every fact has circumstances against its truth. Emerson's forte consists mostly in oddity—a word men use as though there was little merit in it. But 'tis genuine nature at the core. Nature grows green grass and violets and ten thousand oddities over the conservator. She detests sameness. Every tree is odd enough to differ from every other tree. Everything is distinctive. Let the world receive any fact and Emerson will show that the opposite is in one sense tiresome. Hence he is valuable in that he kills bigotry, whereof we all have to bear so much. Bigotry thrives because men imagine there is no other side of the question but the one they happen to believe. So this Emersonian greatness, is worth much, not that it brings out new truths so much, (though he does a deal of this,) but that it publishes this one, the greatest of all truths; THERE MUST ALWAYS BE DOUBTS FOR EVERY BELIEF. It learns men in some good sort a transplantation into every man's stand-point before judging. This is the just way; it always sets some *con* over against the *pro*. It is in the nature of such greatness to settle at right angles to the current of things. It becomes like the magnet to the electric currents. Well is it placed, that both the ethic and magnetic compass should make the seas safe. There is even more danger of wrecking the soul than the body—more risk of losing manliness than oxygen. "To keep one's head above water," is the handle to a good many truths.

Nature is fond of paradoxes. Jesus was her greatest, and nature loved him most. Virtue came like a thunder-bolt when the babe of Bethlehem was born. Luther and Fenelon were paradoxes also. 'Tis the north that produces giants. The colder the water, the more massive the living body within it. The Greenland seas teem with gigantic life. Every man who is great is what he is with the 40° below against him, is great *daring* to be so, by asserting his HOMO SUM through the dogmas of the sixty centuries, and bluffly contradicting whatever of the *Ens* is false. The great man must teach and lead, must progress and surpass, must contradict the fond dotage of the time, and be a new Tell, if need be, for the conserva-

Digitized by Google

tor's arrows. The starlight is not enough. It will do for reverie. We must not be satisfied with reflected sight; for we've got a sun of our own. It won't do to take the old geologic flora to light us by night, and then sleep through the sunlight. The day which is our own odd inward self, is the light for us to read by. We may lay ourself at anchor, and assimilate the old idea after we have got our soundings; but the individual, the self, should always be foremost even then. The past should be our night. The night forms acids, and exhales death. The soul must not keep in it, would it not lose the hope of greatness. Greatness, thus contradicting itself, leads men in its pathway, which makes an acute angle with the old sheep-track. So great men are always in the van of the times, speculators, abstractors. Luther projected himself two centuries into futurity. So greatness is centrifugal from the so called established.

This one thing is certain, a great man should be independent in so far as thought and belief goes. If it call out the hemlock, all the manlier he who can die for his self, for his belief. The God-descended patent of greatness belongs to the martyr, even though he was gawky in the body, and lived on an income of seventy-five dollars a year, as the old philosopher.

What men need most,—to do all this,—is pluck! So we all love Greatness that is plucky. Pluck consists not in self-defense, but in defending those or that we love, as our friends, our Truth. The fires at Smithfield were the fires that elicited this sort of character. Combustion does not destroy. The gases and oxides are heavier than the man the fire worked on. Thin, subtile fluids have been exhaling from those Smithfield stakes these many years. The word 'Reformation' was coined in the martyr's ashes. The aura has been the atmosphere of its devotees ever since. The reformers succeeded not so much that they had Truth on their side, as because they fought like mad. Luther chimed in with the wondrous martyr pluck because the deep tones were in harmony with the spirit of things. The Pope had the world and the Devil on his side, and yet Luther beat him! Pluck is God's "Strongest Battalion." Heaven wrote 'Creator' on every letter of it at the creation!

Digitized by Google

Here is a *Truth;* and a Truth you cannot decompose any more than an Element. Divine pluck was the aureola of the carpenter's Son. One with Pluck 'is a majority.'

Locality of power determines the character of men, as it does rank in the animal kingdom. A great man must be idiosyncratic, peculiar, polarized; must focalize himself, not here now, now there, but always here, a very personate purpose. The monodynamic is the greatest mind. Powers radiating to a circle neutralize each other. Speciality is the synonym of success. The trouble is, men cannot see their pole-star, their bias, their speciality, and most men are skeptics, when you tell them they were made for some purpose. The question of life with us is, what shall we do? not what shall we be? Being comes before Doing in the order of nature. Do we devote ourselves the first twenty years of life to the former, then Heaven takes us in charge. We get out of the eye of Providence, if we prove false to ourself in those years given us for the finding out what we are. If we have learned the Being, then what we shall do is a free necessity. This is the highway that leads to Speciality. Half of our lives is lost in mistaken pursuits, the other half in thinking how we shall not think, the key whereto is lager beer and strychnine, and the sum total is generally *nothing* but Zero, which nobody but a mathematician could ever account worth much.

So a man ought never to study 'professions' till he have studied himself,—till he have made himself into a Being whereof he knows some solution, whereto he can apply some simple mathematics, if not the highest calculus and calculation. Thus—one goes to the University. His grandfather advised that he shall study law. The old gentleman died years before. The young gentleman at the University studies the first part of his chosen profession, with *less* at the end of *law*, and graduates with the acquisition of A. B., whereas he knew t. e whole alphabet when he commenced. But there is quite a serious Law with him now. It is the Law of Nature, and it makes him a fool. No matter if he have brains. The mooted 'Smart Fellow' is the University Gossamer. Brain

Digitized by Google

without culture is a negative quantity; and culture is the symmetry of cultivation. Every man was made for some purpose,—may be *great* in some or other sphere; and if he fail of that purpose, he fails to his disgrace. But the deep fact underlying it all is this: that one is not capable of finding that purpose, still less of executing it, till he have got the means, the self-knowledge, whereto culture is the key. Then that bias, that speciality, that idiosyncracy we may find as easily as the bird does its nest.

So it is the eternal question that we call 'Practical' that kills the crop of great men. What we call 'Practical' is Mephistopheles in disguise,—is very death to that which is most highly and holily DOING. This be no place to name many men we call great who might have really been so, had the word 'Doughface' been out of our politics. We may hope for better things now that Heaven is taking it out of the American vocabulary. I see this to the chief end of Providence in this new and open war, that it has'nt left a Doughface north of Mason and Dixon's line. The death-throes of Slavery are so ghastly, that men who had started for the Malpurgis night have opened their eyes, and torn from their false fellows to hie them back from the Cloven-Footed Throne.

Now it is very certain there are hundreds of great men in every circumference of as many miles. The trouble is, 'False to Self' is written over every house-door. There is the very slightest infinitesimal of the brains in the world that is used. Possibility is the father of Hope. The possibility of every man's becoming his own great man is the encouragement. Nay,—even the serpent would not have been a serpent had he not swallowed the dragon! Many a like gulp with thy untaught mind must thou take before thou shall learn thy wonderful capacity! Glut it thou can'st not! Nay, it will digest, if thou will'st it, the very Universe itself!

But men are besotted with materialism! What a folly, we say, (by our acts at least,) to invest a thousand a year in brains! With your money buy bread, and steal your preaching! So is wealth of pocket, which men must leave when they leave the world, thought more valuable than wealth of

Digitized by Google

soul, which men take out of the world with them! Ay! Greatness hath itself, and its wealth forevermore. You cannot put brains into a codicil. Common sense is not hereditary. The cynosure of brain is beyond the Pearly Gateway, and does not look like gold.

When we say, however, that every great man might be a great man if he would, we say after all that every man cannot be a great man. The *would*, the will, the energy—ay! there's the rub. Every man has that within him, (take men as a whole,) which would make him great if it could be developed. But, the developing!—men would rather exchange with Tantalus himself than undertake it. There are deep, latent forces everywhere; develop them and they are as real as reality. Every drop of water from the cloud holds pent-up and asleep thunders. Every sunbeam is stouter than the ox. So men hold this latent force, but they fail of developing it, because they do not get under the influence of energy.

Everything in Ideas is tentative, nothing demonstrative. A great man may be in some considerable measure tested by his tentative power, wherein is promised that which makes falling no failing. The world tries a man by his success. But Kepler was just as great before he found the planetary laws. Success is much the work of chance. A man is not less great for conquering everything but Fate, and failing there. Not even Napoleon was less great for Waterloo. So Pluck everywhere confesses itself the soul of greatness. Now that men in this North have come to their senses, I may write the name of old John Brown, and call him not the unworthiest of martyrs. Poor logic! but a perfect courage, tinted with the pigments the Divine Artist only can use!

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that a Great Man of the true sort is something more than what we are wont to call such, and has something about him which God meant should be eternal. No cheek, none of the blantant, none of the popular bully about him, but something that God put His seal on when he made it. How unlike that which passes at the world-counter! The greatest man, (according to the terrene and common view) I ever saw, is an Express and Telegraph agent.

Digitized by Google

A man is only a full-grown baby, and keeps on imitating till he dies. He must always imitate whatever he finds best. I would not have hero-worship. Worship is God's. But I would that every young man of us had some sure great man to pattern after. We should we patterners, but not copyists. I pattern so far as I may after some man, because I think him the highest we have. I would not be his Boswell—would not dog his whole opinion or manner. But I find in him more of myself than elsewhere. I think in some sense he interprets me. Through him I learn my place, my capability. This is no egotism. It should be every man's modest utterance.

Now we who write this QUARTERLY are young men. We are going forth from the College. Many of us imagine we hold in our hand the lasso whereby to catch that skittish steed we call Fame. Most of us will fail. Our horoscope is a lie. Wherefore? Why shall we fail? Because we shall prefer to counterfeit rather than plod and be honest; because we shall deal in that false but current coin—Cheek; because we prefer riding to walking, laziness to labor, society to solitude, cowardice to pluck, sleep to nature, play to study. We shall fail because we shall clothe ourselves in affectation, and scorn to be natural; because we shall fall into the sleep of dotage or death, with not a worthy solution or attempt at solution of this riddle of OURSELF. Our impossibility of Greatness lies less in our intellect than our will. Sooner or later we shall learn to our sorrow that the Great Man works not before men with gold and greed, with affectation and noise, but withdraws himself into the Inner Temple, with an Immortal Soul, and with God, there to work in Solitude and Beatitude the problems of highest and deepest interest to men. Here an unresting communion with Nature, an energy that nothing can quench, a modesty that blushes as beautiful as the rose! Here a truce to Cheek! In this Hand there are better cards than the Knave!

Digitized by Google

Article VII.—CARLYLE'S PHILOSOPHY.

The presence of earnest men in this world of ours, whatever may be their solutions of its great problems, will always be a source of interest and profit to us. Considered in any way, such men are profitable company. To be able to understand the purpose of their lives, though it be but imperfectly, is much to be desired; for the lives of such men have a purpose to which everything else is tributary, just as they are tributary to that great line of events which we call History.

There are many intolerant spirits who can see nothing of worth in a man's life if he has disregarded the channels made for him to run in, and the appointed implements to measure him with; but after finding him guilty of noncomformance to the established usages and opinions, cast aside all he has said as unworthy of regard. This may be natural, yet very unreasonable. For, in the first place, a man may be misunderstood by reason of his innovations; and in the second place, if he is an earnest man, he is a pillar supporting the temple which the ages are building. If in his predictions he is wrong, he may yet be made use of while the structure is going up and afterwards removed. But let us not endeavor to pack him away too soon, for he is not here in the world for no purpose, and perchance he may be aiding the furtherance of great interests far more than those who criticise. This question of life in this strange world is by no means so clear that every passer by may understand it.

We proceed then to consider Mr. Carlyle's Philosophy with the highest estimation of the man, and much admiration for his works, though compelled to dissent from some of his fundamental ideas. There is probably no more earnest and sincere man of the present century than Thomas Carlyle. His writings, upon every page of which the earnestness of the man is stamped ineffaceably, strike us at once as the works of one who feels that there is in this universe something of much more significance than is manifest to the thousand and one

Digitized by Google

who experience its pleasures and disappointments for a season and pass away into the Unknown. The public voice has given him a position among the first thinkers of the age. From his battery come no random shots, no mere crackling musketry. His strength is only equaled by his imperturbable confidence and boldness. Mr. Carlyle is one of those few who have not merely surveyed the little ocean bay of their home, but the boundary of whose vision has been the horizon of time. Prepossessed in his favor by his talent and earnestness, let us see what is the lesson of his life.

At the bottom of his Hero-worship, and of all his contempt for "universal suffrage," in fact of nearly all he has written, and as the main-spring of it all, is the Pantheistic Philosophy. That beneath the appearance of things in this world, and hidden from the insincere and careless, is a Divine Reality, which is the life and essence of the universe, permeating it in all its parts; this is the starting idea. This life-principle is manifest in everything, if we would but see it. We see only the sencious appearance generally, which is the clothing of the reality, the garment of the indwelling life. This divine reality manifests itself in every man, and is the same in kind, though higher in degree, as that which awakens the little flower, when revisited by the showers and sunshine of an April sky. In exact proportion to the extent of its manifestation in the individual are felt his power and worth. This hidden force is the Pantheist's God. See then, how naturally man comes to be considered divine. As the highest being in the universe, he possesses the greatest amount of this life-force or intelligence. Just here is developed naturally and logically Mr. Carlyle's Hero-worship. This divine nature manifests itself in different degrees in different individuals. The possession of the largest amount of this life-force constitutes the individual the most gifted man, and in all the world beside there is none so divine as he. If he could be found, he would be the highest impersonation of divinity. Why not worship him? Certainly if the wisest and noblest men in our world are so many manifestations of the divine, and there is no being paramount to these, why should we not worship them? Says

Digitized by Google

Mr. Carlyle, "There is no act more moral between men than that of rule and obedience. There is a divine right, or else a diabolic wrong at heart of every claim, which one man makes upon another." The theory of the divine right of Kings is correct then. The difficulty in the practice of the nations has been that sham Kings have attempted to rule, and all our revolutions have been because the wrong men had been put at the head of affairs to begin with; but the right man on the throne, *he* has a divine right to rule you and me.

Hero-worship is the vitalizing idea of Mr. Carlyle's life. He has an abiding faith, that whatever else may fail in the "wreck and confusion of the times," this will remain. He says, "I liken the present languid times, with their unbelief, perplexity, and embarrassed circumstances, impotently crumbling down into even worse wretchedness, towards final ruin, to dead, dry fuel, waiting for the lightning out of Heaven, that shall kindle it. The great man with his free force out of God's own hand is the lightning." As a natural consequence of his Hero-worship, Mr. Carlyle utterly repudiates the idea of the equality of men; of the right of the majority to govern. "The universe has a divine message to us," he says, "How shall we ascertain it. A divine message in regard to every conceiveable affair of man. The world answers, count heads,—ask universal suffrage at the ballot boxes and that will tell. I perceive we have got into strange spiritual latitudes, indeed. Half a century ago, and down from Father Adam's time till then, the universe, wherever I could hear tell of it, was wont to be of somewhat abstruse nature, by no means carrying its secret written on its face, legible to every passer by; on the contrary, abstrusely hiding its secret from all foolish, insincere persons, and partially disclosing it to the wise and noble minded alone, whose number was not the majority in my time!" "How," he argues, "can the Heroes be raised to power and authority by the votes of the insincere and slavish?" "A man can in no case understand his fellow, except he be his equal, or superior." Hence the order ought to be reversed. Once get the highest, noblest man at the head of affairs, and let him select those who are to rule under him. "It is the everlasting privilege of

Digitized by Google

the foolish, to be governed by the wise." He says, "to be guided in the right path by those who know it better than they. This is the first right of man, compared with which all other rights are as nothing; mere corollaries, which will follow of their own account out of this.

One great aim of Mr. Carlyle, in his writings, seems to be to show the necessity that the state should be in that condition in which power should be exactly graduated by ability; an idea which in itself every one must acknowledge to be correct. The main idea of Pantheism, being that man is divine, the Hero is therefore he in whom this divine essence manifests itself in the greatest fullness. Now what would be the condition of society if power were exactly graduated by ability, applying this doctrine of Hero-worship? Manifestly the most talented man's will must be supreme; and if your neighbor is more divine than you, your obedience is his due. This he tells us, in his "Downing Street," would relieve us from "the wretchedness and anarchy which everywhere exist." Mr. Carlyle announces a grand future in the ages that shall come, when ballot boxes, and popular franchises, together with the endless amount of rubbish which cumbers our present social life, and that religion whose advent the morning star in old Judea foretold, shall all be removed; and man shall satisfy his exalted nature by communion with the eternal secrets of the universe; in the deep silence of the woodland; in the eternal blue above; in the as yet inexplicable mystery of being; and reverence and obedience to individual worth shall be the primal law of society.

I think we should by no means speak contemptuously of Mr. Carlyle's doctrines. There is something immeasurably profound in this problem of life, and this man has penetrated, and comprehended it, as few have done in our day, or in any day. One great benefit which the present time obtains from his writings, is the rebuke and exposition which sham measures and insincere pretending men, who have command in high places, receive at his hands. But to say this, is to say almost the least concerning the effect of his works upon our age. He has struck deep into the questions which underlie

Digitized by Google

all our national and individual life; and brought forth from hidden mines, materials with which he would have us build the great superstructure of national existence. But is he wholly right? Is this world the "Igdrasil," whose wonderful life the nations have witnessed to grow old and decay; and is the idea of the freedom of the nations, which is dawning, a fallacy? For both are logical results of his Philosophy. Let us see.

The thinking of the age is becoming more and more Pantheistic, though unconsciously on the part of the many. It does not assume the exact form of Mr. Carlyle's Philosophy, nor are the results of that system by any means accepted. But the influence of that class of thinkers is silently permeating all our literature, and consequently all our social life. The Fichtes of Germany, the Carlyles of England, and the Emersons of this country, have all rejected the old arguments against Christianity as unphilosophical and untenable. That the Bible is an imposition and a cheat, the result of ambitious or insincere men, they do not believe; but give it a much more sacred significance, and much greater worth, by representing it as the work of earnest souls. Men in whom the divine manifested itself in a greater degree than the world has yet seen. But after paying it this compliment, they tell us it is "only one of many manifestations of the divine, in the face of which every age bears testimony." Therefore, the only God which we hear them talk so much about, as visible in History, guiding the destinies of nations, is the *divine in man.* We are persuaded from a careful study of Carlyle and Emerson, that this is the basis of all their belief, and runs through nearly all their works as a central idea. Here we must differ widely. Is it true, as Mr. Carlyle asserts, that mankind have always inclined to worship their Heroes, in the sense in which he takes it? Has not the soul of all religions and all mythlogies been the belief of humanity in a Supreme Being, and the worship of the Heroes of the world but the worship of the supposed delegated voice of God in them? What mean the burning of incense upon a thousand altars of old; the erection of a thousand funeral piles; the sacrifice of unnumbered

Digitized by Google

lives to atone for guilt, if humanity, since the earliest times, has not had a belief in a Divine Being, though dim and vague it may have been, who overruled its destinies. Mr. Carlyle says the Hero took the form of Divinity in the early ages; and he gives us Odin as an instance. But was it Odin that the wild Scandinavian worshiped? Was it not that view of the universe which Odin presented that called forth the response of the rude man of the North? Was it not the awakening in him ideas of the infinite, which God had given him, but which lay concealed till touched by the harp of the wild Northman, that caused him to worship Odin as the nearest manifestation of the infinite to him?

The next form of the Hero is as Prophet, and Mahomet is the representation. But did the Arab worship the *man* Mahomet, or was it *Allah*, the great God, which Mahomet told him ruled in the heavens and had chosen him to be his Prophet, that he worshiped? Does not the life of Mahomet prove this latter? His long, unwearied efforts to convince his people that he was sent of God, before he succeeded, are evidence to us that he did not gain followers until they believed that he was really a messenger of the Most High; and therefore that it was not Mahomet, but the Creator of the universe whom they worshiped through Mahomet as His representative.

Christianity, which Mr. Carlyle recognizes as teaching of the greatest Hero the world has yet seen, is the strongest and most complete refutation of Hero-worship. It once and for all time announced the imperishable worth and dignity of every human soul. The poorest son of misfortune could now raise his eye heavenward with a sublime faith that though he should fail on this rough, stormy shore of Time, the great future should be his. Christianity annulled title and rank, and united the peasant and the prince, in the high relations of brothers of one great family, with equal freedom to enjoy its high privileges. He who fails to note this as a main feature, does not comprehend its divine significance. It is essential to Mr. Carlye's doctrine that the founder of Christianity should be considered one of the great Heroes of the world. And yet this man struck Despotism and Caste such a blow as shall

Digitized by Google

"resound throughout History." Many advocates of Democracy do not acknowledge it; many do not recognize it; but this modern idea of freedom, of the essential nobility of every man, receives its strongest confirmation and support from Christianity. Here is the dividing line between Hero-worship and Christianity. The former leads inevitably to Despotism; the latter is the strong and sure safeguard of freedom. This latter it is, which by its deep, silent influence upon the hearts of men, is raising the race, that it may see, and effect a realization of this great idea, which is underlying all the tremendous activities and throbbings of the present age. Slowly it is doing this, but surely, as the moon by its gentle influence raises the ocean wave, until it reaches inlet, gulf and bay, its waters refreshing every shore. We are approximating to this grand result, the union, or rather the *unity* of Christianity and Democracy. As sure as the richness of summer and the ripe fruit of autumn succeed the welcome spring, shall treasures for the great exigencies of the future come from this realization.

Mr. Carlyle tells us that the French Revolution, and all the great modern revolutions, resulted because the "wrong men had got at the head of affairs." That they were efforts of the people to get rid of "sham kings." This is undoubtedly part of the truth, but is it all? Is there not a deeper significance in the convulsions of Europe in 1848 and since that time? Mr. Carlyle becomes disheartened in contemplating the mass of ignorant, slavish humanity, and declares the project of effecting their emancipation is "hopeless forevermore;" that it is their highest privilege to submit to the government of the wise. That the majority of Europe are unprepared to maintain free government, or have a just idea of its worth, is undoubtedly true. That the rule of Francis Joseph is better for the people of Austria at the present time than a Republic would be, few would deny. But we by no means believe that the mighty efforts, which Europe has been making to solve this problem since the Revolution of 1789, will be in vain. Mr. Carlyle says it resulted from a universal Bankruptcy of Imposture; that it was a universal tumbling of imposturers

Digitized by Google

into the street. This was the occasion, was the moving cause, but who can fail to see that beyond the mere removal of sham kings, the governments of Europe have been steadily and constantly assuming more liberal forms by this irresistible pressure of the masses. Mr. Carlyle cannot interpret satisfactorily the wonderful activities and uprisings of the people of the present time, by his Hero-worship. He thinks there is something infinitely sad in this hunting out the worthies and dignitaries which the people of Europe have been doing for half a century and more. He does not seem to see that in the hearts of the masses of Europe there is a steady, silent growth of those principles which must sooner or later give them the capacity of self-government. Mr. Carlyle is very vague and indefinite as to how he would establish the proper relations between the governors and the governed. He feels very sanguine that Hero-worship is at the bottom of things; and that whatever else may wreck in the "universal anarchy of the times," this shall remain. But how it shall remain; how it shall be inaugurated after the subsidence of the "exultation over this avatar of Democracy," can in no way be ascertained from his writings. Nor does he tell us *how* or *where* this "avatar of Democracy" is to have an end. His Philosophy, to be complete, it seems to us, ought to give a more definite answer to the final question; how shall it be realized? This is a difficult question. He has explored the past and recorded its verdict in his favor; but when he looks to the present he is met by a "multitudinous efflux of oratory and psalmody from the universal human throat, which seems to drown all reflection whatsoever, except the sorrowful one, that we are fallen upon a heavy-laden, long-eared age, and must resignedly bear our part in it." It seems to us, that from his own showing, the progress of the race is away from Hero-worship, not towards it. His first Hero in the earliest times was a Divinity; afterwards a Prophet; then only an extraordinary man of the world, and now, in these latter days, this "avatar of Democracy" has frightened away all his Heroes, and we are coming into "long-eared times," when the people propose to worship God, rather than man!

Digitized by Google

There is much that is of worth in this doctrine of Hero-worship, but in the extreme to which he has carried it, its realization is neither possible nor desirable. We fail, however, to see why all that is of value in it, cannot be obtained by appealing to this same "universal suffrage," which Mr. Carlyle so much despises. That respect, and reverence even, should be accorded to worth and greatness, we cheerfully admit. That men of worth and ability should be chosen to govern, is likewise evident. But why should they not be chosen, under a well regulated system of free government, by the voice of the people? And how *else* should such men, more than those who are unworthy, obtain control, except by accident. Christianity requires us to worship no man; yet while it teaches the essential equality of all men, it likewise inculcates a spirit of good will and love, and bids us make the more worthy and able our servants. Exactly so does Democracy, rightly understood. Here is the *unity*.

There is no doubt that Mr. Carlyle sees much wretchedness in the present unsettled state of affairs, but he presents us much under escort of his gorgeous rhetoric that he does *not* see. There is not nearly so much confusion of affairs as he would have us believe. But *if* the nations are drifting to universal anarchy, Hero-worship is being fast swept down the current, without a shadow of a hope of its return. The latter, as expounded by its author, we believe to be true in any event. But in the present disturbed state of affairs in the world, we see the prophetic rays of the morning of a successful future.

Even though Mr. Carlyle has given us much that we believe to be error, the literary and thinking world are under great obligations to him. First, for his severe rebuke of the utilitarian spirit of the age. Secondly, for the thoughts which he has given us upon important questions. The suggestions of an original mind are valuable upon every subject, but especially upon great problems which the world has not yet solved. And thirdly, for his style of thought and expression. We would not pretend to say that it is faultless, but that it has many good qualities. It is often repulsive at first, for we are

Digitized by Google

to feel, that his peculiarities are for mere effect, before we come to understand the man. But once appreciate his earnestness, and his desire to present his thoughts in the strongest light, and this feeling vanishes. His style is remarkable for its clearness, when we consider the depth of meaning which nearly every sentence carries, and the gorgeous attire with which it is clothed. His style is somewhat a reflex of its author. You can see in it the disregard which he feels for forms and established usages. We think it is not saying too much to pronounce Mr. Carlyle a supreme literary artist.

If Mr. Carlyle has not given us any hopeful solution of the important questions he has discussed, he has aided and incited investigation, and contributed to the final result, by removing many obstructions and burning up much rubbish, by the lightning of his sarcasm. For all this, and for his deep, unquestionable earnestness and sincerity, and for the richness and beauty of his style, he has our highest admiration.

Digitized by Google

Article VIII.—VICISSITUDES OF LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nothing has been more puzzling to the investigations of Philosophy than the discovery of the principles which govern the progress and decline of society. We do not think it, therefore, extraordinary that man has often arrived by induction at conclusions at variance with facts, since the phenomena which fall within his observation are too few and too incomprehensible to enable him to reach a definite and plausible inference. It has been thought strange that when a nation has arrived at such a state of existence as to attain eminence in literature, arts and sciences, to have forgotten the shackles which bound her, and of which all the energies of her people, all the efforts of her geniuses combined to divest her, she should again sink into insignificance, weakness and decrepitude. It would be naturally supposed, that when letters and the arts have attained such dignity and strength as to defy human power to shake them,—when her literature has been interwoven into her government, educational system, customs and manners,—when her art has been immortalized in sculpture and paintings which have graced the walls of her imperial palaces, or adorned the halls of her public institutions,—when her sciences have found out the laws that govern physical powers, and the principles of human happiness: that they should decay and plunge the nation in which they flourished, into her pristine barbarism and rudeness. It would certainly be more natural to infer that she, armed with such resources, would advance into a state of greater perfection, rather than retrograde from knowledge and taste. Nevertheless it is a fact, and we are to search the reasons for it.

Are we to acquiesce in the current opinion, that has gained popularity and credit from its antiquity, that mankind is degenerating as time progresses? That from the times when Homer sang and Hesiod wrote, literature and arts have been receding from perfection, according to the general law of retrogression. This view is founded on imperfect observation,

Digitized by Google

and is hardly deserving of our credence. It is not to be denied, that there is a limit to perfection beyond which man can not reach. When the chisel has produced a statue of exact proportion and beauty, of outlines in strict obedience to the rules of nature, of parts displaying a graceful exquisiteness, it is impossible to produce another superior. However, it is not impossible that one as good may be chiseled out. The labors of Homer and Hesiod may not be excelled, but there is no reason why they cannot be equaled. If the correctness of this view be conceded, how are we to account for the glory of the age of Pericles, when Athens attained its highest point of refinement at home and possessed the greatest power abroad? When her public places were adorned by temples and magnificent buildings, when her court was honored with invited men of genius, when Phidias, the most renowned artist of this period, produced the Olympian Jupiter, which was placed in a temple at Olympia in Elis, the Minerva of the Parthenon—the glory of Athens—and other statues and relievos ornamenting the tympana of the Parthenon, and other buildings on the Acropolis, with which to encourage popular taste for statuesque and architectural beauty? The magnificence and splendor of the Augustan age, when Virgil, Horace and Ovid lived; or later, the talents and geniuses of the Elizabethan era. The growing imbecility of advancing periods would not have produced a Dante, Petrach or Boccacio, a Milton or a Shakspeare, a Corneille or a Racine. These and many others show that the vigor of ancient literature is not exhausted, but will continue to reproduce itself in perennial richness in a manner which entirely refutes this theory.

In opposition to this theory, another has been set up, viz: that man is constantly improving in wisdom. We are shown how man advanced, step by step, from barbarism to civilization, from civilization to enlightenment. How man in primitive times contented himself with a hovel, and how gradually that has given way to a hut, which in turn has been replaced by houses and palaces. That the efforts of the ancient have formed the groundwork, on which the moderns are to build a more lofty and dignified civilization. That the tone and strength the ancients

Digitized by Google

imparted to letters and arts, were so many entrances through which the moderns may enter and bring to light other resources hitherto unknown. That the labors of the past ages were but the glimmering of a morning twilight, lovely, yet unsatisfactory, to be followed, and surely too, by the brightness and warmth of the noon-day intelligence. These theorists would scorn the past and ever point us that in the "futurum" is stored the sum of highest civilization. To them "great men exist that there may be greater men." This idea, backed by few historical facts, seems to be plausible enough, while it tends to pamper our conceited nature. But do not facts show that this theory is open to serious contradictions. Where is the learning of India, the cradle of oriental wisdom? Where is her fame that once attracted travelers from afar, or her seat of oracles which commanded the reverence and wonder of all nations? Where is Babylon that was called in scripture, *the great—the praise of the whole earth—the beatuy of the Chaldees' excellency—the glory of kingdoms—the golden city.* In the days of Ezekiel, she was *a land of traffic—a city of merchants*, forming the center of trade between north and south of Asia, and a great depot for caravan trade between east and west. But where is she now? No trace of her hanging gardens is left. The scattering ruins of her palaces, the temple and tower of Belus, tell us of her former opulence. The writing on her monuments, the remains of her lordly domain, bear marks of the perfection to which refinement, elegance and sciences must have been carried. These are wonders to our age, unveiling to us what minds had achieved, but utterly destroying our faith that *great men exist for greater men.* Where is Greece? Are her literature and arts still on her own soil? Her learning died in its native clime, and though it has been transplanted and grown luxuriant in foreign lands, it is exposed to the same disasters unless it is carefully fostered.

Dismissing the idea that there is in man any tendency towards either amelioration or deterioration, let us search for other causes that have operated in successive ages. We are apt to speculate on man as an abstract being, overlooking the

Digitized by Google

fact that there are circumstances outside of himself that shape his movements, thoughts and actions. Two acorns, equally possessing rudiments of trunks, branches, blossoms and fruits in embryo, are put in the ground—the one in the fertile field, with advantages of heat and light, secure from the violence of tempests that may damage its tender shoots; the other on the barren coast of Greenland, with stinted allowance of warmth and protection. The results are such as we are induced to expect from their respective circumstances—the one will grow into a luxuriant, vigorous and healthy tree, the other, if its tender sprouts survived the blast of the Artic winds, a mean, dwarfed and useless shrub. Analogous is the case with the minds of men. Some favored with every opportunity and encouragement to exercise their intellect to its fullest development to which it is capable. Others placed either as to necessarily, leave it in its infantile helplessness, or to weaken or deaden its operations. In time, the former will be civilized, the other barbarized. Hence men are modified in temper, disposition, character and talent by circumstances often beyond their anticipation and control. The same is true of society and of letters and arts.

Rejecting then, the notion that there is in man a tendency towards either amelioration or deterioration, or that there are in letters and arts themselves means of decay, let us seek the causes in the relations of society, and dispositions of the human mind, as influenced by circumstances.

The nature of the government would be the most influential cause. This is involuntarily suggested, for according to the nature of government is the character of arts and literature, and so uniform and constant do facts show their connection, that their mutual dependence ceases to be a thing of historical deduction, but of our own experience and observation. The thermometer indicates the degree of heat; the government of a state, the character of its literature, arts and sciences. The histories of nations proves, that to the progress of learning, there is a necessity of a certain degree of freedom, though it may not be essential whether the government be monarchial or democratic. A government that rules by iron-handed

Digitized by Google

harshness, and towards which its subjects hold allegiance, not through love of law and order, but in a sense of fearful consequences of its disobedience, ready to break loose when any opportunity is offered, is generally suspicious of its own power. Since it commands dread rather than respect and reverence, it readily sees that it may be overthrown at any period when the people have acquired sufficient knowledge to compel from its sovereign that liberty the concession of which was refused them through milder petitions ; or that a reaction may be generated out of the oppression and narrow-minded policy of the administration. A government, be it despotic or popular, can without stint or fear, grant to its citizens a degree of liberty necessary to the cultivation of letters and arts, after it has attained a sufficient stability to counteract or restrain any consequences of conceded rights. We are all aware that under the reign of Louis XIV. lived such distinguished men as Corneille, Bossuet and Roisseau, proving that a despotic government is not unfavorable to learning.

But the disadvantages of an absolute monarchy, to learning, arise from the fact that there are impediments to mental development essential to, and associated with, its policy. When the power of a nation is entrusted to one man whose will is law, there is a liability to foster in him a spirit of pride and arrogance, a jealous temper, impatience to restraint and contradiction, increasing eagerness to tyrannize and to make the power of even his little finger felt. Confer honors on a man, and modest though he be, he becomes self-complacent and self-conceited ; commit unlimited power upon a king, and he assumes a haughtiness and selfishness, which increase in force as they are more and more indulged. Such a ruler will look upon his subjects as slaves appointed to do his bidding. Any interference from the popular opinion is crushed, and diligently is every channel blockaded which may bring in new views and enlightened principles of social relation. All incitements and inducements to industry are discouraged. But another consequence arises from such a state of things. The impurity in the fountain occasions impurity in the outlets. The poison in an aqueduct shows itself in the mouth of a hydrant. Tyranny

Digitized by Google

in the sovereign produces tyranny in the underlings. If the former is overbearing, oppressive and exacting, the latter imbibes the like passions. The demand for rupees by the Directors of the East India Company, was obeyed by the demand for rupees by Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, their agents in Calcutta, on the native princes, and the only method the rupees could be extorted being by oppression, force and robbery, there were enacted scenes of cruelty and injustice as seldom witnessed. The requisition for revenue from the court of the tyrant, with which to gratify his selfish ends, to enrich his own coffers, to fatten his own favorites—a requisition too unqualified by the plentifulness or scarcity of production—is repeated by his officers on the peaceful and obedient citizens, and the result is, the latter are deprived of their wealth and the fruits of their efforts. Nor is it less the fact, that such a government is impregnated with corruption. Each petty officer is a sovereign in his own district, looking with eagle eye upon those under him, ready to pounce upon those whose mode of living displays any signs of affluence. We can not reasonably believe that a subject under such a ruler, will exert himself any more than is necessary for the mere support of life. All what the chisel can cut, all what the pen can produce, all what the brush can paint, must go to grace the walls of his superiors, or embellish the apartments of their harems. All the efforts of genius are crushed, all the energy of man to attain an improved condition is deadened by opposing causes.

It is not to be denied that there existed despotic governments that were highly favorable to literature and arts, of which France furnished an instance. It is to be borne in mind however, that the liberty granted was only accidental, depending on the will, whim and interest of the ruler, liable to be revoked, and not essential, secured by the immutable principles of individual rights, by the nature of the social compact, or recognized by the articles of the Magna Charta. A popular form of government is more favorable to the progress of literature, arts and sciences. In it the people enjoy all the privileges and immunities of free-born citizens, are protected in the enjoyment of their rewards, and are accessible to all the avenues of literary and scientific investigations.

Digitized by Google

Though at the age of Machiavelli, in every part of Europe the privileged class trampled on the rights of the people, in Italy there was a certain degree of democracy, the reasons of which it is irrelevant for us to inquire. *Liberty* visited Italy, and along with it came commerce and empire, science and taste. Banks were established, manufactures flourished, and the people enjoyed all the comforts of life. Schools were put in active operation, and all showed signs of prosperity and effects of freedom. Then elegant literature came into vogue. The Divine Comedy was produced. Petrarch introduced a more profitable, elegant and liberal scholarship, and created a desire for the study of the literature, history and antiquities of Rome. The monarchs, princes and cardinals vied with each other in the patronage of liberal arts, and in honoring and flattering Petrarch. While England and France presented a frightful spectacle of barbarism and poverty, Italy was the seat of learning, a cheerful and refreshing oasis in the midst of a barren desert of ignorance and darkness. As Lord Macaulay vividly describes, "From the oppression of illiterate masters, and the suffering of a degraded peasantry, it is delightful to turn to the opulent and enlightened states of Italy, to the vast cities, the ports, the villas, the museums, the libraries, the marts filled with every article of comfort and luxury, the factories swarming with artizans, the Appenines covered with rich culture up to the very summits, the Po wafting the harvests of Lombardy to the granaries of Venice, and carrying back the silks of Bengal and the furs of Siberia to the palaces of Milan."

But there is another advantage in a democratic government. What were the causes that operated so beneficially upon Grecian arts? In a monarchy there are the divisions of royalty, nobility and commons, but such distinctions are merged in one popular party in a democratic government, and the dividing line, if existing, is not recognized. Here, then, wealth is more equally distributed, because the path to opulence is open to all, and because there is no barrier to intermarriage between the rich and the poor. Grecian governments were democratic, hence paintings and statues were for the people, and the pat-

Digitized by Google

ronage of the multitude is more profitable and fascinating than the praise of an autocrat or of few aristocrats. The specimens of art were for public places—the Parthenon and the Acropolis—where they met the gaze of not only the citizens, but also travelers who visited Athens quadrennially at the Olympic games. The fame of Phidias was known not only in Athens but to all nations that had intercourse with her. The number of public temples, and buildings for the popular assembly, for her national festivals and treasures, afforded abundant opportunity for the cultivation of taste and perfection of artistic skill. But thus far we are considering the influence as acting negatively. It is not enough that the fruit trees be free from spring frost which blights their tender buds. They need the warmth of the sun to be vigorous and luxuriant and to bear fruits. The healthiness of an infant can not be preserved simply by exemption from sickness and accident, without a decent allowance of digestive and nourishing food. A liberty given to the people, a non-interference with their enjoyment of literary pursuits, are not sufficient to improve letters and arts. A positive influence is requisite.

Nothing perhaps is more favorable to the progress of literature, arts and sciences than a proper measure of honorable awards to talents and genius. There is no ground why men distinguished in literary merit or artistic skill should not be honored with such awards as the heroes of battle. If the decay of literature, arts and sciences predicts the enfeebling of national character and the decline of national spirit, and if they are necessary to the existence, greatness and glory of a nation—regulating the progress and tone of its society, strengthening the national pride and maintaining the national dignity—surely, no reason exists why writers, artists and scientific men should not be entitled to honors at the hands of the government. And especially does this view need sympathy and advocacy at this time, because, with the increase of reading classes, there is a corresponding call for literary men. But men of ability are not unmindful of pecuniary considerations. The literature of the multitude is ephemeral in its nature, but the multitude offers abundant patronage; hence out

Digitized by Google

of these considerations men will direct their philosophical and literary talent to works of evanescent interest, or commonplace periodicals of the day, to satisfy the popular taste. Is there not cause for fear that the literature of a country may be debased on this ground? The efforts of genius will not be put forth in the right direction unless there is inducement for exertion in that quarter, and nothing short of honors offered by the government, can prevent this degradation of talent, as well as the degradation of high-toned literature.

Love of fame and love of money are two incentives to action. With the exception of the cultivation of religious virtues, these two motives actuate, more or less, every effort of human skill and intelligence, and without which it soon becomes burdensome and spiritless, as a stream, unsupplied by any fountain source, soon becomes dry and useless. Where fame is open for contest, and where compensation is liberal and remunerative, there do letters and arts most flourish. According as are the one so are the other. The question then arises, when do these motives operate most powerfully?

A people may enjoy a sufficient degree of liberty. They may have all the guarantees of governmental protection. They may be insured a flattering and royal patronage. But these causes alone are not enough to build up a solid and sure literature, establish a school of fine arts and sciences. A tree may escape the blight of mildew, may be nourished and strengthened by the necessary sap, but yet it may be destroyed by the blasts of raging tempests—its branches lopped, its foliage and blossoms ruthlessly scattered into premature decay, and the fruits perish in embryo. With all the encouraging hopes of a rapid progress, with all the support of public favor, letters and arts may yet be liable to be nipped by desolating wars that periodically sweep across continents. A degree of tranquility is necessary to studious application. *Then* only can exist that interest and pride in literary culture in men who, blessed with the advantages which peace and security can insure, turn their attention to the study of what will enrich their minds and develop their resources. It is impossible for a man to retire into the quietness of concentration and attend unto those studies which require uninterrupted leisure, freedom

Digitized by Google

from calamities of life and stability of society, when law is disorganized under the general confusion of war, when lives are endangered, when property is exposed either to pillage by the enemy, or for the reinforcement of the treasury with which to maintain the expenses of the army, and when men's minds are distracted, carried to and fro by every bugle sound or by every roar of the cannon. Certainly, these are not times for the cultivation of arts and sciences. Every interest is absorbed. Other things lose their importance. Loud calls for the defense of the country, enthusiastic harangues and the uncertainty of the future compels the literarian from his pen and books, painter from his easel, brush and canvas, sculptor from his chisel and marble, and scientific man from his research. A literary production, a painting, a statue, are not implements of war, nor are writers, philosophers, painters and sculptors, *as such*, good soldiers. Hence arises a depreciation of such men and such avocations. Fame and money are not the goals of such professions—they are of battle grounds. The state of Europe during the middle ages forms a good illustration of the contempt into which letters and fine arts had fallen. The dark ages were a succession of wars, pestilence, famine and desolation, any of which could destroy the taste for liberal scholarship. The migration of nations, the dissolution of the western Roman empire, the anti-literary characteristics of the barbarians, the invasion of the Saracens, the crusades, brought Europe in the seventh century to the Nadir of depression, such as exceeds our belief. For many centuries it was rare for a layman to know the first rudiments of education. Even the best schools, the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium*, fell into disrepute. Charters, till seals were introduced, were signed with the mark of a cross. Greatest monarchs could not write. Charlemagne and, at a much later period, Frederick Barbarassa, greatest monarch of his age, could not read. Not one priest of a thousand in Spain in the time of Charlemagne could write a letter of salutation to another. In England, historians tell us that Alfred could not recollect a single priest south of the Thames, (the most civilized portion of England,) who understood the ordinary prayers, or could translate Latin into his mother tongue. The conquest of Alexander, by the Saracens, stopped

Digitized by Google

the importations of Egyptian papyrus into Europe, thereby increasing the value of writing materials and causing a scarcity of books, and conspired to create a general ignorance. But for the supremacy of the Pope, rendering it necessary to cultivate some common language in which the head of the church could correspond with all its members throughout Christendom; the establishment of monasteries which became the safest depositories for books, and which from the nature of their government, enjoined upon the monks to read, copy and collect books; the use of the Latin Liturgy and the Latin Bible: but for all these, according to Hallam, the Latin language and the Latin literature would have perished. The Romish Church alone constituted a bridge which brought the ancient learning over the chasm of the dark ages.

To commerce we owe much of our expansion of ideas, as well as the accumulation of wealth. The first effort of Adam was to labor for bread with the sweat of his brow. It is so with every people. The first object of industry is, to satisfy the wants of nature. When they are supplied, they look for conveniences. When these are secured, they seek to procure luxuries of life. When they are provided, then something loftier and more dignified occupies their attention. From primitive simplicity, they advance to the condition of ease and comfort, and finally to elegance and refinement. But how are the successive stages brought about? All the necessaries and comforts of life, all the luxuries, all the means of refinement and elegance, are not the growth of one clime. Many of them are exotics, and need transplantation. Robinson Crusoe was not lacking in ingenuity and contrivance, when his situation obliged him to be a "jack of all trades." Neither is man found wanting when the desire of enjoyment interests his passions in the pursuit of gratification. An increase, in the number of his enjoyments, produces a corresponding diligence in the search of their gratification. Hence arose barter, trade and commerce. But the course of human ingenuity and invention does not end here. Commerce must employ vessels. Though Science has ever been auxiliary to commerce, yet commerce alone created the need of sciences, and lighted the midnight lamp for scien-

Digitized by Google

tific investigations. From the felling of a tree to the launch of a ship, from the time of her clearance from port to her arrival at her destination, everything is in accordance with rules, which, though simple and easy in their application, were laid down by scientific men after the most extensive and abstruse researches. The necessity of swift transportation gave a new feature to the investigation of natural agents, and physical geography inaugurated a new era in the department of education. The utility of science to commerce does not contradict the fact, that they first excited interest and gathered importance by their subserviency to commerce. Commerce suggested the application of steam power, and the steam engine improves commerce. The quadrant, the invention of Newton's divine mind, owed its origin to commerce, but when it was invented, it became its handmaid. The further explosion of the mines was arrested by the discovery of Sir Humphrey Davy, but the safety lamp improved and lessened the dangers of the mining process, thereby supplying the market with cheap coal, which goes to Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, to the manufacture of a thousand looms of cotton goods for foreign use. When science and commerce are united, each grows with the growth, each strengthens with the strength of the other, and their power appears unlimited. Each supporting the other, they ascend the heavens, delve the depths of the earth, and fill every climate with industry, wealth, honor and happiness. They open every port hitherto blockaded by the ice of ignorance, and inhospitable from the exclusiveness and selfishness of its citizens, to means of refinement, virtue and religion.

But commerce performs another function, in the improvement of literature, arts and sciences. Examine, if you will, the histories of non-commercial countries, or analyze the sentiments and thoughts of those whose policy is to exclude the introduction of everything foreign, and there is exhibited a contraction of mind which can hardly escape those whose intercourse is with one people, with those of one age, one custom and one law, who arrive at conclusions by means of imperfect induction, and who sneer at those who are of a different creed, usage and language. A narrowness and prejudice ever proning to look at things edgewise, have characterized those people

Digitized by Google

who ignorantly boast of their own civilization and speak contemptuously of the barbarity and insignificance of others. An interchange of thoughts is the only cordial. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, an Esquimau cannot build a roof better than the hut which he sees every day; so a people cannot be other than what their circumstances and condition make them to be. Exchange of products is an exchange of thoughts, for, what are products but the result of labor attained by days of thoughtful investigation. A telegraph is sent to Japan, and it at once suggests to their one-idea mind, what must be the character of those who invented it. A microscope is sent to China, and as it reveals to their eyes myriads of living creatures, beautiful and perfect in their organization, hitherto incredible, what an expansion of ideas is effected, what a chain of thought does it set in motion, of the Creator, of the minds that invented such a wonderful instrument. Would not the telegraph and the microscope excite in the breasts of the admiring Orientals a generous and national emulation to inquire into the laws of nature and properties of bodies? That commerce facilitates a communication of genius and talents, that it has enlarged our ideas and created in us a spirit of industry, and that it has spurred us to investigate the science of natural laws, the principles of happiness and wealth, whereby we may increase the productiveness of labor to meet the growing trade, there is no doubt. The Ottoman empire was once the seat of commerce and science. Then she was dignified with wisdom and valor; and, for a long time, maintained the supremacy of the Christian world. Her commerce was deprived of her by her invaders, and she fell into abject misery. Venice and Holland, through the influence of commerce, became lands of opulence and abodes of literature, arts and sciences, though physically doomed to poverty, wretchedness and insignificance.

But we pass on to the causes that operate so powerfully on the vicissitudes of letters and arts. We are told that a single ship brought to Lorenzo di Medici, from the East and Greece, two hundred manuscripts, of which eighty were of works hitherto unknown in Europe. The revival of literature of the modern era, was owing to the research into the contents of the manuscripts that were deposited in the closets and walls of

Digitized by Google

monasteries. With what ardor did Dante, Petrarch, and Boccacio seek for Grecian and Latin manuscripts, publish them, and spread them abroad. With what joy were they welcomed by the public, whose interest increased as successive discoveries were made in this branch of learning. The fall of Constantinople, in 1453, and the emigration of fugitive Greeks into Italy, were the causes of an influx of a greater knowledge of antiquity, anonymous manuscripts, and a thousand means of inquiring into the civilization of the ancients. From this time may be dated the growing desire for intellectual taste, the commencement of bold thinkers and of a disposition to comparison, judging and disputation, highly favorable to vigorous mental development. Until the 18th century, the mass of learning and science in the principal branches was buried in the dead languages, and therein still reposes much of it. The importance of classical literature is not so much in its value to refine manners, to guide the course of thought, or, even to *suggest* new thoughts, as its value to convey a direct and positive instruction. Because pleasures of intellectual luxury, and not solid comforts of opulence, are gleaned directly from classical learning, and because there is a tendency to turn everything into practical account, to deal more with experiment and less with learning, classical learning is prejudiced. But a disparagement of classical learning is a signal for the decline of literature. Among other causes, Hallam assigns to its neglect the low ebb of the literature of the dark ages. *Then* the learning of the heathens was held in contempt by the Christian Church as being degrading to her members, whose only attention was to be drawn to studies fitted for pious ends, and consistent with revealed truths.

There is another extreme to which certain people are drawn. A neglect of classical learning is to be deprecated, but a servile devotion to it, to the exclusion of anything new or modern, is alike to be deplored. Especially is this last extreme prevalent, where superstition holds a sceptre as inimical to the well-being of man as the iron rod of a tyrant. A devotion to what is old, and abhorrence and distrust to what is new, conspire to create a system of narrow conservatism, which, in its effects, is deeply to be condemned. A Confucius sprang up in China,

Digitized by Google

and lived a philosopher. He was deified at his death. His philosophy, his tenets and his precepts, receive the veneration of those of a god, and are interwoven into the government, customs and usages. Can the works of such a philosopher be otherwise treated? But see the consequences. What opportunity is there for future geniuses? Scarcely any. They have to encounter the partiality for the ancient sage, combat the prejudice against what is new, and be endowed with a talent to surmount all these obstacles, and insinuate into their favor. Do they dare to do this? Will they not, more likely, shower upon themselves disgrace, than gain any applause. The consequence is, no new talent is produced. Literature and arts lack strength, and become stagnant. Civilization is stationary.

On the progress of letters, arts and sciences, the wealth and power of a country depend. But it would be derogatory to their dignity to set forth this as an inducement for their cultivation. There is something more than physical wants to be considered. Whenever they flourish, there man becomes man, as created in the image of his God, and fitted for the position destined by Providence. Is there no great pleasure in penetrating the heavens and discover suns, planets and stars, their relations to each other, their nature, and their motions in space? Is there not a grand feeling to descend into the earth and mark the strata which were successively formed at the different stages of our earth's existence, and rendered it habitable for man? To extend our study into the laws of nature and laws of morals, do we not feel ourselves more than a mere mechanism? Wherewithal are we not impressed with a sense of sublimity in the objects of our investigation? and do we not tacitly acknowledge the power of a Creator and Governor? A look through the telescope at the starry firmament, a view of the minute world through the microscope, teach more the existence of a God, than volumes of well-chosen sermons. Do we not experience it so? According as learning and science are improved, so are more firmly secured the happiness and exaltation of man, the well-being and morals of society, the perfection of government, and the development of noble sentiments and generous feelings.

Digitized by Google

Article IX.—STYLE IN COMPOSITION.

The distinguishing characteristics of individual mind is, its stye of expression or composition. Style is the natural product of intellect—the basis of literature, and, as the exponent of genius, requires that culture, finish and strength requisite for the foundation of the future superstructure. Yet, from the first moment that language became the vehicle of thought, method of expression has been treated by rhetoricians as of minor, and not paramount importance, and among all, there is an apparent unwillingness to confess the *whole* truth—that style is everything—that it makes the individual man what he is. Thought has always been regarded as common property, but the dress, the drapery, the clothing of thought, is the exclusive possession of its originator. A giant intellect gave birth to the idea, that there was within our globe a motive and attracting power, yet who considers that thought as the sole possession of its producing genius, rather than that it belongs to the world? In the lowly walks of life, style of deportment and manner lends to character a beauty to whose influences we yield, ignorant of its subtle power, a grace that wins us with a charm superior to opposition—a something irresistibly fascinating. It is only its style—only that silent, invisible, permeating spirit, which creates those strange contrasts existing in character. But what is this distinguishing characteristic of mind, what this store-house of the author's wealth, what is style? It is the living, breathing, energizing spirit of language; it is the soul of literature. The lifeless body contains all the bones and muscles, every cord and sinew, each fiber and vein, but that which gave life and beauty and action to the whole, has departed, and the residual is corruption. What the soul is to the body, style is to language. Like the soul of the human, style appears at times decked in the purple and gold of the angel, and again, clothed in apparel of less attracting beauty. But, in its highest purity, we trace its influences in the writings of Oliver Goldsmith. The style of Goldsmith is

Digitized by Google

characterized by that benevolence, kindness and simplicity, which was the peculiar charm of his life and made him the poor man's friend, and the nobleman's companion. Life, with him, was a long struggle for existence, yet no misfortunes could sour, no calamities acidulate, no adversity embitter the perennial sweetness of his life and character. We love to forget "those few slips" of his, while we think of the poor pensioners who, weeping, crowded the stair-case that led to the room where he died, and "the noble spirits that admired and deplored him." No writer has shown greater power, childlike simplicity, truthfulness and pathos in style. The best specimen of his expression is, the poem entitled the "Deserted Village." With feelings how keenly sensitive does the mind love to linger around the play-places of youth, still loving in age to look back at life's undimned aurora, cherishing the memory of

> "The never failing brook, the busy mill,
> The decent church that topped the neighboring hill,"

and hoping the "Sweet Auburn" of infancy may become the resting place of age. These thoughts, draped in the flowing language of Goldsmith, fitted to the ineffable sweetness of rhyme and rhythm, tinged with the unaffected goodness of his genial nature, and permeated with his subdued melancholy, affords a specimen of English verse which, for simplicity and pathos, has no rival in our language. In all Goldsmith's writings, we find no discrepancy between his manner and character, for his style is graceful as a light, flowing robe, filled to faultless symmetry by the breathings of his generous spirit. In Lord Byron we find an example of a different style. Full of genius, rich in the possession of a lofty and vivid imagination, endowed with a keen sensibility, passionate, proud, and brilliant, "he affords the world an awful example of a giant intellect, destitute of virtue." The style of Lord Byron was molded by the same unkind hand that fixed the sad deformities to his character. Receiving in youth training inadequate for succeeding years, stung by the deepest trials at a tender age, rudely awakened from the gay dream of his boyish love, mortified by the failure of his first literary efforts, and embarrassed

Digitized by Google

and perplexed by pecuniary difficulties—these combined, turned to gall whatever there was of sweetness inherent in his youthful nature. With such a character, his style was not like the crystal stream of the genial Goldsmith, reflecting the kindness and amiability of its author, but rather like a "fire, supplied by the perennial waters of bitterness, which no arts could sweeten, no draughts could exhaust, exhaling the nauseous vapors of misanthropy and scorn." And yet, for keen and cutting satire, for vigor and force of thought, for withering scorn and blasting irony, the style of Lord Byron has seldom been surpassed. For clearness and charm of style, Macaulay stands preëminent. In all his writings there is a rare combination of the instructive, without logic, pleasantry, devoid of wit and boldness of illustration, with no imagination flowing with a Nestorian sweetness and crystal transparency. Clearness is a marked peculiarity of his style. Transparency of expression is with Goldsmith the result of his simplicity, but with Macaulay, it is the product of his comprehensive knowledge, showing itself, with no pedantry to attract, or display to center the reader's thoughts upon the author. The chief beauty of his style is the richness of his illustration. This is a peculiarity of his mind, for with him "diction is paramount to thought, style higher than discovery." No sooner does his brilliant intellect fix upon a thought, than images and illustrations spring into being out of the depths of his creative genius. Thus he glides to his point with a skill of expression so unique and accurate, that it is impossible to blunder over a sentence. He is "clear, definite, elegant, eloquent, methodical, crowding his pages with antithesis and illustrations, more solicitous about the fall of a period, than the accuracy of his assertion, captivating by the grace and dazzling by the gorgeousness of his diction." Shakspeare need only be mentioned to introduce his versatility of style and genius. The Elizabethean era forms an epoch in the history and glitters on the breast of ages, as gold in marble, but Shakspeare was the diamond of the auric setting. He wrote at a time "when learning was imbued with pedantry, wit was vulgar and unpolished, mirth dissolute and low bred." In Shakspeare, however, we

Digitized by Google

find no sign of this contagion, but a noble, elegant, uncorrupted style and diction in all his writings. He needs no eulogy or panegyric from this age, for "he was approved by his own, admired by the next, and is revered and almost adored by the present." His genius appeared, in that affluent age, like the out-croppings of gold in quartz, and his style is the very embodiment of wit, fancy and imagination. He was the morning star of his own age, and is the meridian sun of the present. In poetry, all that is musical in rhythm, polished in diction, and vivid in imagination, are blended with ineffable sweetness in the style of Thomas Campbell. "Never was the fine phrenzy of poetic feeling more beautifully blended with the joyous raptures of youth," than in the "Pleasures of Hope." In childhood we chase the glittering hues of the rainbow, hoping to reach its terminal gold; in manhood, Hope stands at the gate of the "all hail future," and beckons to paths of usefulness and holiness, and in age, Hope points upward to the cities of the blessed. Yet Campbell alone has clothed these pleasures in the rich melody of his style. His expression is a fine accompaniment to his thoughts; for, as his intellect is "bold and animated in its conceptions," so his style is rich and luxuriant in its imagery; as his imagination is lofty and vivid, so his style is rich and varied. Soft as the "delicate strains of the harp," is the flow of his language, yet, at times, there bursts forth in "the heart-rending pathos of his description," a grandeur too high almost in its wildness to be human. In his expression there is nothing exaggerated, but frankness and ease mark the foot-prints of his muse. But the most attractive feature of Campbell's style, is its finish. In reading his poetry, the tongue glides as lightly from word to word, as the stream glides over the pebbles worn smooth by its ceaseless flow—no faulty rhyme causes a ripple in the harmony, no obscurity, like foam, colors its transparency. Whatever he *leaves* is finished. "Tears have been his best critics," and falling upon the re-read page, have afforded comments more touching than words. But there is a style of oratory, which added to finish of composition, gives to man a power of which we can form no adequate conception. For the paragon in ora-

Digitized by Google

tory and model in vigor of style, no one can claim priority to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Vigor and versatility, genius, his mind richly furnished with intellectual stores, flow of diction, wit and sarcasm, and serenity of temper, gave him an inimitable charm of expression, and, united to his quickness of thought, made him an equal with Burke, and the superior of Pitt and Fox. It is stated of Lord North, I believe, while he was at the head of the Tory ministry of England, that after his return home one evening, after a stormy debate in the House, his loving spouse, noticing the uncommon dejection of his countenance, asked the cause of his solicitude. He replied, that a boy, by the name of Sheridan, had attacked his ministry. "Why," said she, "don't you answer, and defeat him." "Oh," was the significant reply, "Oh, it is not his argument that I fear, but his style gives me the backache." The government could hear and answer the thunder-tones and arguments of Burke, but the subtle style and withering wit of Dick Sheridan, sapped the very life from debate.

Such are a few of the relations of style to literature; but how increased is its importance, when literature becomes national. All history teaches, that mighty empires have arisen, but because they had no literature to embody national intellect, to give perpetuity to national thought, have melted away, and are mighty only in name. American literature is in a transition state. It needs greater expansion, higher culture in diction, and brighter polish in style. When the novelties of our young existence shall have ripened into the sterner rule of national maturity: when thought, weary of wandering in bye-paths, shall return and become purely American: when style and diction shall be cultivated as the true basis of literature, who may place a limit to American letters? Who may say to learning, "thus far, but no farther?" If the present be the bud of promise, what fruit may we not expect the future will develop? May we not hope that our literature, unshackeled by tyranny, untrammeled by Church, shall, in nationality, vie with that of Greece, in vigor with that of Rome, in polish, that of England.

Digitized by Google

Article X.—EDUCATION: BY HERBERT SPENCER.*

"To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the true wisdom."—*Milton.*

"'Tis a short sight to limit our faith in laws to those of gravity, of chemistry, of botany, and so forth. Those laws do not stop where our eyes lose them, but push the same geometry and chemistry up into the invisible plane of social and rational life, so that, look where we will, in a boy's game, or in the strife of races, a perfect re-action, a perpetual judgment keeps watch and ward."—*R. W. Emerson.*

About two years since,—we think it was in the July Number, 1859,—there was published in the *Westminster Review* an article entitled, "What knowledge is of most worth?" It was generally understood to be from the pen of Mr. Herbert Spencer. This Essay was followed by a second, in the *North British Review*, on "Intellectual Education," and a third and fourth, in the *British Quarterly Review*, on "Moral Education," and "Physical Education." Their author was already known as a thorough student, an earnest and careful thinker, and a vigorous writer. This reputation he enjoyed not only among his own countrymen, but, to a greater extent than any other English essayist, among the readers of the Reviews in America. When, therefore, it became known that his desire to re-publish these Essays in book form, was hindered in England, by the refusal of the proprietor of the *North British Review* to allow him to include the one contributed to that periodical, the proposition was promptly made and accepted for an edition in America, where such refusal was of no effect. The book that lies before us is the result.

The work is peculiar. Mr. Spencer, while he proposes reforms which look to an ultimately complete change in social life, is diligent to embrace within his system all the points to

---

* Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical. By Herbert Spencer, author of "Social Statics," "The Principles of Psychology," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1861. One vol. 12mo. pp. 283.

Digitized by Google

which it applies, to establish its relation to each by practical proofs, and to urge its acceptance in that gradual way which can only result from thorough conviction. He has chosen a subject which each one of us feels must, not only in himself, but in those whose conduct he may be called upon to guide, occupy the greatest part of his time, bring into action his highest powers of judgment and execution, and produce results of the utmost importance. When a writer of established reputation, and thus catholic and moderate in his views, the value of which is enhanced by the subject of which he treats, bases his arguments on a ground so broad and definite withal, that it includes not only the professional education with which we, as Students, deal, but also that more constant and intricate education which we receive and give in the varied intercourse of daily life, we feel that his work becomes a proper and valuable subject for discussion in our magazine.

We ask, then, our readers' attention to such brief remarks as our limited time and space will allow us, feeling that to do justice to the suggestions which Mr. Spencer has awakened, and to the previously unconnected thoughts to which he has given system and effect, would require more indulgence than we would be justified in asking.

In the first Essay, entitled, "What knowledge is of most worth?" the object is to establish a standard by which we can judge of the "relative values of knowledges," in order to determine, by rational methods, our selection of those which best serve the purposes of education. Regarding education as the means of preparation for the various activities by which we live, the author divides these activities under five heads:—1. Those activities which directly minister to self-preservation; 2. Those activities which, by securing the necessaries of life, indirectly minister to self-preservation; 3. Those activities which have for their end the rearing and discipline of offspring; 4. Those activities which are involved in the maintenance of proper social and political relations; 5. Those miscellaneous activities which make up the leisure part of life, devoted to the gratification of the tastes and feelings. Whatever knowledge, then, best prepares for these various activities,

Digitized by Google

will best serve the purposes of education. Fitness for these purposes will consist, first, in direct usefulness, and, second, in the indirect usefulness subserved in the discipline of acquirement. In both these respects, considered in relation to each class of activities, Mr. Spencer claims superiority for Science.

Passing over the activities which administer directly to self-preservation, where it is evident that Nature herself takes the office of guide and teacher, and, to a great extent, dispenses with the services of an educator, we come to those which are involved in the daily need of every man,—the obtaining of a livelihood. Here a survey of the occupations in which men are actively engaged, will suffice to show that each one of them depends, directly or indirectly, upon some branch of science, and that the most successful man is he who has attained thereto, either empirically, by experience, or rationally, by systematic study and experience combined. In the higher arts of construction, a knowledge of Mathematics is indispensable. The surveyor, builder, architect depends totally upon them. Joined with Mathematics, Physics has given us the steam engine for our railways, the hot-blast for our furnaces, ventilation and the safety lamp for our mines, and the thermometer for regulating countless processes. Chemistry reaches out through its multiplied channels, and traverses every department of business. The spinner, the manufacturer, the dyer, the distiller, the brewer, the baker, and, more than any other, the farmer is indebted to chemistry for the successful regulation of his affairs. And while in these occupations we find the more generally known branches of science giving acknowledged aid, we find also that in his dealings with society, every man is successful or not, as he is acquainted with the laws of society, or, in other words, in proportion to his attainment in the science of sociology. Not only is this fact evident, but also that such attainment is becoming more and more necessary, as experience at the same time calls attention to the need, and furnishes data from which intelligent men will satisfy it.

But if science is necessary for the regulation of those activities which minister indirectly to self-preservation, it is still more imperatively and widely necessary in preparation for those

Digitized by Google

activities which are called out in the rearing and discipline of children. This is a duty connected with every portion of the being of both parent and offspring; and the influence of that connection is sure and permanent. Our physical health, our mental accuracy, clearness, vigor, our moral purity, force, sincerity, our emotions and sympathies tell directly upon the children, whose young life we control. It is no idle question, then, to be settled by the gossip of hired nurses, or the hereditary traditions of ignorant mothers, this question of what best develops in man and woman the faculties by which the wise conduct of parental relations can be secured. It is rather one which requires the purest hearts, the most earnest and conscientious minds, the most thoughtful, patient and comprehensive research for its solution. Demanding these, it finds them fully in science. It finds them there, because the development of the child, in all the departments of its being, is in strict accordance with certain laws, and the knowledge of those laws, in a rational way, is science. For the training of the body, for the proper supply of its various needs, in the right way, at the right time, we find the surest guide in Physiology. For the development of the moral and intellectual powers, by furnishing them with such food and exercise as they naturally demand, we find instruction in Psychology, which discloses the nature and order of succession of these powers. And, granting the loving heart as an interpreter, the necessity for which is only made more evident by study, we find that all the multiform relations of parent and child, are best regulated by an accurate knowledge of the science which treats of their laws.

Passing by the ingenious and forcible arguments in support of a scientific knowledge of History, which, revealing the vital principles of the past national life, furnishes a guide for that of the present, and also that by which is shown the relation of science to the arts which occupy our leisure time, such as music, sculpture, the drama, and so forth, we come to this broad statement, that not only for the guidance of the various faculties of the mind, is science superior, but also for their discipline; and not only for intellectual, but, also, with an infinitely higher force and significance, for moral discipline. Train-

Digitized by Google

ing the memory by constant exercise, and by the most essential of its processes, those of association and generalization, it also trains the judgment and confirms the faith. Going into the close and hidden relations of things, it discovers the universal and eternal existence of cause, operating through fixed laws, to unalterable ends. Demanding of its followers patience, truthfulness, sacrifice of all self, it teaches them the high and certain reward which awaits their services, and makes them at the same time faithful, hopeful, reverent.

"Thus to the question with which we set out, What knowledge is of most worth? the uniform reply is Science. This is the verdict on all the counts. For direct self-preservation, or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is science. For that indirect self-preservation, which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is science. For the due discharge of parental functions, the proper guidance is to be found only in science. For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is science. Alike for the most perfect production and highest enjoyment of art, in all its forms, the needful preparation is still science. And for purposes of discipline,—intellectual, moral, religious,—the most efficient study is, once more, science." "Necessary and eternal as are its truths, all science concerns all mankind, for all time; equally at present and in the remotest future, must it be of incalculable importance for the regulation of their conduct, that men should understand the science of life, physical, mental and social, and that they should understand all other science, as a key to the science of life."

This Essay contains the main features of Mr. Spencer's theory. He then proceeds to apply the general principles here laid down, to Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Education; that is, he proceeds to show the laws by which the intellectual, moral, and physical activities are governed, and in accordance with which preparation for them should be conducted. It would be difficult to condense even the main points in the three remaining chapters, in a way that would not do injustice

Digitized by Google

to the clearness and comprehensiveness with which their subject matter is presented. We can only recommend to each one of our readers, when opportunity affords, to give the book, in all its parts, his careful attention, and content ourselves with noticing what seem to us the two most important elements in Mr. Spencer's theory. These are, first, his idea of science; and, second, his idea of nature.

His idea of science we gather from two sources; from direct definition, that it is "organized knowledge," and from his general treatment of it, that it is the knowledge of laws. Regarding it in this light, we see how all that he claims for it becomes its own; for, practically, it embraces all knowledge of essential service. No one can doubt that throughout every portion of creation, the phenomena which take place conform to fixed laws of cause and effect. There exists no class of facts so extended or minute in their combined or individual magnitude, so complex and subtle in their connection, or so abstract and difficult of observation, but that, as in astronomy, and the science of microscopic observation, as in chemistry, and as in psychology, they have been found to be related to each other, by laws which are definite and discoverable. If this be true, and all facts exist in accordance with laws, it follows that to know these through science, is as much more valuable for all uses to which the knowledge can be put, as the operation of nature, under their beneficent system, is superior to a confusion of unregulated elements. The knowledge of science, in the light of this definition, becomes a means by which man enters into communion with the forces of nature, by which not only is his efficiency in every way increased, but his powers are elevated, his sympathies quickened, and his whole being drawn into nobler relations with his fellows and his Creator.

We readily see that this idea of science opens to the Student an infinite field of labor; since, embracing the knowledge of all laws, its attainment demands investigation throughout the entire range of facts subjected to law, neither need we be afraid on the one hand, of confusion and clashing among the laws when discovered, since they have been instituted by the

Digitized by Google

One Thought, which comprehends them all in the infinite perfection of its plans; nor, on the other hand, that the human mind, passing the limits of successful research, will fall into blindness as the penalty of its daring, for God guardeth well His secrets, and will silently thwart the too adventurous endeavor. Still less need we fear sin in too extended research; for, as there can be no sin save in consequence and motive, and as God prevents the evil consequence, and man's ignorance of limits precludes the evil motive, sin in this act cannot exist.

Accepting these attributes of science, we are prepared to see that the great benefit which accrues from Mr. Spencer's conception of it as the means of universal education, arises from its comprehensiveness, which, showing the vast field that a completely educated man must be familiar in, prevents arrogant and exclusive devotion to a single walk within that field. While enforcing the already accepted truth, that success can only be gained by concentration, it enables the mind to see the relative as well as individual importance of its occupation, and dilates the vision, which, without this consideration, becomes dimmed and contracted. With an earnest reception of this idea of science, all Egoism is inconsistent. No man can enlarge his special department till its limits, in his own view, reach the boundaries of knowledge, for, at every side, he is met by changeless laws, unerring in their operation, unyielding in their claims for observation and respect, and bringing some penalties to every heedless Student. It no longer remains possible to limit the question of education to classics and mathematics, between whose rival claims the contest is narrowed by the fact that each is only a small section of a vast *curriculum*, of whose extent, at least the true scholar must be cognizant. Nor is it any longer possible for those whose careful and diligent steps have brought them to the threshold of any one of the so-called natural sciences—as Chemistry, Geology, Botany—to lay claim to universal respect. Earnest and worthy as their labors have been, science claims a broad domain in which their studies are but provinces, to be at last completely subordinated to the higher provinces of the immaterial. Thus science enlarges the conception of all our relations, and dis-

Digitized by Google

closes broader and greater duties. Pointing out the wisdom and power, the beauty, purity and truth, which are the attributes of its creating Spirit, it shames to silence the meaner motives of the Student, and calls forth the highest qualities of his mind, teaching that "Knowledge is not a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of strength for a proud mind to raise itself; or a fort or commanding ground for strife or contention; or a shop for profit or sale; but a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."*

This, which we conceive to be Mr. Spencer's real idea of science, we think he narrows and confuses by comparing the advantages of its study with those of the study of the ancient languages, whereas the latter seem to us only a branch of the former. If he had limited his efforts to obtaining the reduction of the study of the languages to their fair proportion in the great *curriculum* he seeks to establish, he would have brought his argument to good purpose. But where he endeavors to compare them with "science," he either impairs the comprehensiveness of his own definition by excluding an extensive and valuable branch of study, or weakens the force of his general argument by the evident absurdity of comparing the merit of the whole with that of one of its parts.

This error he carries to the end, where he illustrates what he considers the true position of science, by paraphrasing the fable of Cinderella, in which science is made the "household drudge, who, while carelessly occupied ministering to the rest, has been kept in the back-ground that her haughty sisters might flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world." Soon "the positions will be changed, and while these haughty sisters sink into merited contempt, science, proclaimed as highest alike in worth and beauty, will reign supreme."

---

* Lord Bacon: who thus defines the missions of the servants of knowledge:—"with joint force to direct their strength against nature herself, to take her high towers, and dismantle her fortified holds, and *thus enlarge the borders of man's dominion, so far as Almighty God, of His goodness, shall permit.*" The statement of the object and limits of all knowledge is perfect.

Digitized by Google

Let us rather, paraphrasing another Eastern fable, connected by the mysterious band of superstition with the religions of mankind, name science the Isis, the all-producing mother of knowledges, from whose life flow all their lives, and from whose infinite being their relations are discovered and established. Thus regarding her, we shall learn at once to reverence each one of her offspring, and to overvalue none.

Closely akin to this idea of science is what we conceive to be Mr. Spencer's idea of nature. Regarding science as the knowledge of all laws, and laws as existing everywhere in Nature, he turns there with natural reverence, as to the source of all truth, from which alone our investigations can earn their valued recompense. The most important deduction to be made from this view of nature, considered in relation to education, is two-fold. First, that the mind receives the greatest benefit, both directly, in the usefulness of the acquired facts, and indirectly, in the discipline of acquiring them, from the study of those branches of science which are most clearly and closely connected with natural phenomena ; and second, that in the choice and order of succession of these branches of study, the development of the Student's nature should be carefully observed and strictly followed.

Remembering that we are to consider as education the actual processes by means of which the faculties of the mind are developed and prepared for the various activities of life, and also that science is the knowledge of the laws by which this preparation should be regulated, we perceive that the same facts which proved the superiority of science, support with equal strength the first division of this deduction. If the study of science best prepares for the occupation of the merchant, who has need to know the relations of the commodities in which he deals as regards supply and demand—of the mechanic, who depends directly upon a knowledge of the substances he employs that science can best give—of the manufacturer, who requires the combined knowledge of the merchant and mechanic —of the farmer, whose crops grow or fail in strict accordance with the most evidently natural laws—of the lawyer, whose profession seems to ignore nature, only because dealing with

Digitized by Google

her more abstruse and intricate laws—of the editor, whose only hope of salvation from inanity and wicked failure lies in the accurate and systematic knowledge of the most extended laws—and of the clergyman who stands face to face with the most sure and solemn relations of nature in the mind and heart of man, and who, falling back on conventional, or secondary, or unscientific knowledge of his profession, is as fatally injurious as he is unworthy—if in all these a study of science is the best preparation, it is so only because it treats of the laws governing the natural phenomena which make up these activities.

Having accepted Mr. Spencer's ideas of science and nature, it only remains to answer the suggestion which arises in every practical mind, that a *curriculum* extending through the entire circle of knowledges which are ranked under the comprehensive term, science, is simply an impossibility. For this difficulty we find a solution in the second portion of the deduction from the idea of nature, viz; that in the choice and order of succession of these branches of study, the development of the Student's nature should be carefully observed and strictly followed. Every man instinctively acknowledges that he is better fitted for obtaining and applying knowledge on one particular class of subjects than on all others. It is the universal law of individuality, which no one disputes, and following which few fail. Having imbued the mind with the true idea of science, and prevented its becoming narrow and dogmatic by the inculcation of correct views as to the relative value of its pursuits, it becomes safe to follow the bent of the mind, each doing that which he does best.

We recognize also, the doubt which often arises as to the peculiar power of a young man's mind, but it must be remembered that an early begun study of science in its simplest form, and a gradual advance into such departments as the mind is best calculated to investigate, to a great extent does away with this doubt, and when the child has matured to the man, the problem is solved by the natural and definite development of his tendencies and powers. When this course has not been pursued, and, as is true of many a young man in our

Digitized by Google

Colleges, the failings of discontent with present instruction and doubt as to the practicability or even possibility of alteration arise, we can only advise, first, a careful analysis of the motives for the discontent, making sure that it is not causeless, or, worse, arising from idleness and incapacity for the steady pursuit of a purpose, and then a thorough change, such as is dictated by a careful consideration of his ends, ability and circumstances.

We have thus briefly sketched the main principles laid down in Mr. Spencer's first Essay, and noticed what we conceive to be his ideas of science and nature. We have not referred at all to his application of these principles to practice, though that is by far the most efficient part of his work. Few men would fail to recognize the correctness of his theory, but they are equally few who could carry it logically into effect—not from any fault in the theory, but from its very comprehensiveness and accuracy. For ourselves we are glad to be able to acknowledge that it has done more to give system and effect to our preconceived ideas of education, and to convince us in regard to the course proper to pursue in our own case than any counsel of book or friend that we have before met. And with this acknowledgment we would couple the statement, that the standard which has been given us is valuable, not as one which we can attain, but as one which ensures elevation and progress in the endeavor to approach it. With this view of the book we would urge our fellow-Students to give it their most earnest and patient study, being convinced that in the correct application of the principles it advocates, they will find the surest guide for a thorough and efficient education.

Digitized by Google

NEWS ARTICLES.

I.—BROWN UNIVERSITY.

SINCE our last News Article, many changes have occurred among the Students at Brown. As a result of the war excitement, quite a number have left College for their homes, while many have enlisted in the army; so that our numbers have been very sensibly diminished. A patriotic enthusiasm, and a friendliness of feeling between the classes, never felt before, have taken the place, in part, of special personal interests; while the evening drill and the musket exercise, have been substituted for the foot-ball, and the preparation for the boat race.

Enlistments in the army.

As Providence was the place of rendezvous for the First Rhode Island Regiment, before starting for Washington, it was very natural that there should be here a full share of the military excitement, which so suddenly seized upon all classes of society. The Students partook at once of the spirit of the times, and the effects of the enthusiasm and confusion which for a time reigned in the streets, began to be felt seriously in the recitation room; but through the prompt action of the College government, it was soon remedied. Meetings were held by the different Classes, expressive of patriotic sentiment, and of devotion and loyalty to the Union. Each Class had the honor of sending some into the army, and those of us that remained, consoled ourselves with the labor of writing an Essay on the beauty of "Patient Patriotism, exhibited in attending to one's own Business." A number of the Brown Boys enlisted in the First Regiment; others have since enlisted in the Second Regiment, and some are encamped with the troops of other States. The following are the names of those who have enlisted in the Federal army, up to June 15th:—

Seniors.	*Juniors.*
James A. De Wolf,	Isaac H. Saunders,
William W. Hoppin, Jr.,	Edward N. Whittier,
Leland D. Jenckes,	Edward H. Sears,
John W. Rogers,	Thomas F. Brown,
Frederic M. Sackett.	James B. M. Grosvenor.

Digitized by Google

Sophomores.	*Freshmen.*
Amos M. Bowen,	Gamaliel L. Dwight,
Joseph M. Bradley,	Clarence T. Gardner,
Ellmer L. Corthell,	Thomas D. Smith, Jr.,
Augustus N. Cunningham,	John A. Munroe,
Duncan A. Pell,	William B. Avery.
Charles E. Bailey.	

Flag raising.

The first demonstration made by the Students, *en masse,* occurred on the 17th of April, and consisted in raising a flag over the College buildings, with its accompaniments of music, speeches, &c. It was raised on the same spot where waved the French flag, in the days of the Revolution, and over the same building which at that time served as barracks for the soldiers. The flag was purchased by the Senior Class, and the exercises of the occasion were wholly under their superintendence. A large gathering, consisting of students, citizens and ladies, assembled on the Green, in front of the College, to witness the ceremony. It was an occasion of thrilling interest. The recent news of the fall of Sumpter, the preparations of the troops going on in the city, the universal enthusiasm, the terrible fact of civil war which then stared us in the face, before we could realize its truth,—all conspired to make the scene one of the greatest solemnity and impressiveness. After the flag was thrown to the breeze, speeches were made by President Sears, Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Rev. Dr. Hall, and Ex-Gov. Dyer, all of whom gave utterance to sentiments deprecating civil war, but sentiments showing the speakers to be ready to meet its necessity, and to uphold any measure which should have for its object the preservation of the national government.

Change in Sophomore studies.

At the commencement of the present College year, a change was introduced in the course of the Sophomore Class. The Rhetoric Course, which up to this time had been confined to the Junior year, was taken up as a "half study," by the Sophomores. This arrangement, although bringing extra labor upon that Class, will prove of great benefit to it and to all future Classes. The Student, being obliged to pursue Prof. Dunn's Course two years instead of one—the first being a preparatory year in reciting the text book and in Essay writing—cannot fail to receive a better discipline in this department, than previous Classes, so that an additional attraction is offered to those who wish to perfect themselves in speaking and writing.

Digitized by Google

The annual Exhibition of the Junior Class took place April 27th. In the absence of the American Brass Band, who volunteered their services to the First Rhode Island Regiment, the music of the day was furnished by Gilmore's Band, from Pawtucket. Mock programmes were distributed among the Students, as usual, which of course added to the interest of the occasion. Three members of the Class, George M. Newton, George T. Woodward, and William M. Bailey, Jr., received appointments for the Exhibition, but declined them. As will be seen by the programme, the Salutatory was given to James H. Remington, which decides for him the Valedictory of the Class; also to Henry F. Colby, the last place, which is indicative of the best position as a writer and speaker. The following was the order of exercises:

Junior Exhibition.

Oratio Latina—De Secessione.—Jas. Henry Remington, Warwick.

The Solaces of Literature.—Joshua Addeman, Providence.

Popular Forensic and Parliamentary Culture in the United States.—Isaac Harrison Saunders, North Scituate.

Literary Insincerity.—Frank Winthrop Draper, Wayland, Mass.

The Intellectual Influence of Large Cities.—William Daniel Martin, Camden, Ala.

The Siege of Missolonghi.—John Deshon Thurston, Hopkinton.

Individuality of Talent.—John Erastus Lester, Providence.

The Symbolism of Early Christian Art.—Addison Parker, Jr., Agawam, Mass.

The Influence of the Public on the Author.—William Ide Brown, Fisherville, N. H.

The Comic Satire of Molière.—David Stuart Hepburn Smith, Franklin, La.

Western Civilization in China.—Josiah Ripley Goddard, Providence.

Raleigh—The Founder of the United States.—Frederic Sherman, Pawtucket, Mass.

The Self-Control of the True Freeman.—Thomas Blanchard Stockwell, Chicopee, Mass.

The Ambrosian Hymns.—Edward Newton Whittier, Gorham, Me.

The Poetry of Sorrow.—Sydney Elmor Benton, Windsor, Vt.

The Professional Character of Hugh Miller.—Francis Adolphus Daniels, Providence.

The Autobiography of Shakspeare.—Thomas Lemuel Angell, Smithfield.

The Moral Discipline of War.—Josiah Nelson Cushing, North Attleboro,' Mass.

Digitized by Google

The Restoration of the Fame of Bacon.—Henry Francis Colby, Newton Centre, Mass.

After the Junior Exhibition, came the Spring Recess of one week.

University Cadets.

Just before this vacation, the initiatory steps had been taken towards forming a Military Company in College, and a Committee was chosen to draft a Constitution. On our return to College, after the recess, a rough Constitution, which was to be temporary, was adopted, and the signatures were solicited of those who were willing to become members of a drill company, as it was termed, merely for the purpose of learning the first lessons in military movements and exercises. The Company at first drilled every night, but afterwards met three times a week. Finally a new Constitution was adopted, and a Military Company organized, consisting of seventy-eight men, rank and file. The following officers were chosen:

Captain,	Charles F. Mason,	*4th Sergeant,*	Henry B. Miner,
1st Lieutenant,	William D. Martin,	*5th* "	Benj. F. Clarke,
2d "	Chas. H. Chapman,	*1st Corporal,*	Simeon Gallup,
3d "	George M. Newton,	*2d* "	Chas. E. Willard,
4th "	Wm. W. Douglas,	*3d* "	Henry G. Gay,
Orderly Serg't,	Geo. T. Woodward,	*4th* "	Harrison Cole,
2d "	William W. Bliss,	*Clerk & Trea.,*	B. F. Clarke.
3d "	Oscar Lapham,		

The Company secured the use of the Armory of the National Cadets, for certain evenings of the week, and also were furnished there with arms for the musket drill. A uniform was soon adopted, consisting of blue shirt, gray pants, and scarlet cap, which makes a very fine appearance on parade. Much credit is due to the officers as teachers, and to the company as learners, for the promptness and accuracy with which the different evolutions were taken up and mastered, by those who a few days ago were utterly ignorant of the simplest movements.

The literary exercises of Class Day, which occurred on Thursday,

Class Day.

June 13th, held a high rank, when compared with those of previous years. After music by Gilmore's Band, prayer was offered by President Sears. Mr. William W. Douglas, of Providence, the Secretary of the Class, acted as President of the Day, in the absence of the President, Mr. William W. Hoppin, who is now serving in the First Rhode Island Regiment. Mr. Douglas made a brief and appropriate address. His allusions to his brave class-mates, who were absent from them on this day, and were then in the advanced column, near Harper's Ferry,—who had exchanged the quiet

Digitized by Google

walks of student life, for the camp and the field of conflict, were received with enthusiastic cheers. The Class Orator, Mr. Sumner U. Shearman, of Providence, was then introduced. He chose as his theme, The superior claims of the English Language upon our careful and devoted study. The oration was characterized by sincerity and earnestness, and bore the marks of true scholarship. It was entirely free from that air of pretension, and that noisy declamation, which so often mark the addresses of young men. While it did not lack that polish which careful study and elaboration can give, its common sense prevented its rising in those sublime flights, from which so many young aspirants fall, without any definite idea where they have been. The gracefulness of the style, the clearness of the thought, the beauty of the declamation, were admired by all, and the Oration has rarely been surpassed on similar occasions here.

After the Oration, the President introduced the Poet, Mr. Henry S. Burrage, of Roxbury, Mass. The Poem reviewed the scenes and memories of the past four years, with which his own Class were immediately connected. It opened with an appropriate allusion to the day, as one which, on some accounts, might sadden the heart, as it reminded them that the time drew near when they must leave the scenes of College life. The Poet then drew, in mirthful lines, the pictures of their earlier pleasures and trials. The feelings of the Freshman, as he signed the College Laws, the horrors of "hazing," the football game, the Examinations, the Great Rebellion of the Class of '61, the beauties of "Mechanics," the Junior stage, and the dignity of the Senior, were depicted in a manner that amused all, and gave especial pleasure to those who understood all the allusions. The Poem closed with earnest and affecting lines, directing the minds of the Class to the future, when in a few months they would be far removed from the associations of College life, and engaged in the active duties of manhood. The Poem was received with marked favor by the audience.

In the afternoon, the University Cadets, Capt. Mason, made their first street parade, in new uniform. At three o'clock, the command was given to "fall in," and, headed by a full band, they marched down Waterman street. After marching through the principal streets, receiving the admiration of all, for their showy uniforms and the promptness and accuracy of their movements, they visited the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. Here they were received within the guard, and went through a dress parade, in the presence of Col. Slocum, Commander of the Regiment, from whom they received the highest commendations. The appearance of the Company was

Digitized by Google

superb. As they came down Westminster street, on their return from camp, in "four ranks, open order," their arms and scarlet caps gleaming in the setting sun, they presented a picture striking and beautiful. In the evening, they escorted the Seniors to their Class Supper, at the Aldrich House. The parade of the Cadets has been pronounced by those best able to judge of such matters, a most successful affair.

The Class Supper "is supposed" to have passed off with its usual pleasantry and recalling of old scenes and memories. Mr. George M. Daniels was President of the Supper, and Mr. Charles D. Cady, writer of the Ode. It has been surmised, through recent developments, by those who know nothing of the affair, that the presentation of the Wooden Spoon occurred on that night, and, that so, was inaugurated a ceremonial to be observed by future Classes. May the memory of the Class Day of '61 remain in our hearts as one of those things "that were not born to die."

II.—COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Three long months have again rolled by, and again is Columbia called upon to give account of herself. Long months, we say, for the interval since the issue of the April number has been one of such vital interest to us all, that its importance seems to have lengthened its duration. But while it has been so full of great events which history will chronicle, so big with the fates of rulers and nations, and so momentous an era in our national annals, it has, also, from its position at the close of the academic year, witnessed many of the interesting events of the College course. It has contained our "transition period," when Seniors become "Batchelors," and Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen move one rank higher, to fill the vacancies created by the advance of their predecessors; and, as seen from a Collegiate stand-point, it now presents many of the class of incidents usually recorded in News Articles.

Columbia vs. the war.

Columbia was naturally among the first to be attacked by our prevailing epidemic, the war fever. The first telegraphic report of Fort Sumpter's bombardment, produced dan-

Digitized by Google

gerous symptoms, and the news of her fall threw the whole College into delirium. Nor has she ever entirely recovered. Situated as we are in the midst of the American metropolis, through which the troops of all New England as well as of our own State, have been constantly passing, where uniforms on every side are seen, drums perpetually heard, and where every skirmish, great or small, calls forth a herd of news-boys, with "Extra Heralds," "Tribunes," and "Times;" it could, indeed, be hardly expected that we should be proof against the excitement around us. Every day has witnessed some military display, to keep up the enthusiasm, and almost every week a mass-meeting, to arouse and excite anew.

But to go back once more. When the war tocsin first sounded, all wished to start immediately against the foe, and to avenge the insulted honor of our flag. A College battalion, an artillery company, and numerous other projects were successively proposed; but the departing State regiments took away many from our midst, and the convenient proximity of recruiting offices, which offered to the excited and eager an immediate opportunity of showing their patriotism, tended gradually to draw off others, to say nothing of the manifold attractions of the "Home Guard," which also operated to prevent the consummation of such plans. At all events, although a body of twelve students, selected from the College at large, were excused for a fortnight of hard military tuition, in order that they, in turn, might become drill-masters of the rest, yet, as a mass, we did nothing. Forgetting the great principle, so constantly recurring now, that "in union there is strength," each one "seceded," as his spirit urged him to the fight, to do battle—as far as class-mates and College associates were concerned—*quisque pro se.*

Even our studious friend and former editorial colleague, Mr. E. W. West, was seized with the epidemic, and enlisting in the New York "National Guard," only the evening before they were to start for the war, left us the next day, with complete equipment, to test the pleasures of a soldier's life. We next heard of him as actively engaged in the advance guard of that regiment, during their severe march between Annapolis and the Capitol. Mr. West was Chairman of the first UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY Editorial Board, in Columbia College, and remained in that position until his graduation, at the close of this year. We lose in him a faithful co-worker, and a good friend.

Departure of the "7th."

On the 19th of April, our usually quiet College Green wore a more animated appearance than is its wont. The College members of the "7th" were saying good-bye to class-

Digitized by Google

mates and friends, and as the dismal accounts of affairs in Baltimore and Washington gave a serious aspect to the circumstances of their departure, many a hearty gripe and lusty cheer testified to the good feeling between the leaving and the left. The Faculty had determined that there should be no loss in College standing, consequent upon their going, and the degrees were insured to members of the graduating class, in case of absence at Commencement time. Now, however, all of that party have safely returned, not only free from any serious injuries, but generally improved in health and appearance, by their brief sojourn in Camp Cameron.

Our heroes.

In other regiments, also, we were well represented; and recalling the well known phrase, *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*, a slight latitude in the translation, justified by the fact that fighting, very frequently, results in dying, will allow us to regard fighting as almost equally "pleasant and honorable." It seems but proper, then, that the names of our military, as well as scholastic champions,—of our belligerent, as well as peaceful "Honor Men,"—should be made known to the world. They are as follows:

William A. Rice,	E. Walter West,
James Benkard, Jr.,	Daniel F. Boardman,
William A. Boyd,	George H. L. Coggeshall,
William R. Hillyer,	Egbert Ward,
Edward Haight, Jr.,	Almar P. Webster,
Albert Mc Nulty, Jr.,	Henry Floy,
John A. Tucker,	Marinus Willett, Jr.

Of these, Messrs. Boyd and Webster hold each a first Lieutenancy; the former in the "Anderson Zouaves," the latter in the 9th regiment of volunteers, commonly known as "Hawkins's Zouaves."

The war spirit continued to infect all. Professors (as in the case of Mr. J. H. Siddons, our elocutionist,) laid aside the scholastic gown, to instruct, in leisure hours, those desirous of studying the science of war.

College flag-raising.

But our greatest outburst of patriotism was on the occasion of raising the national banner over our academic building. On the 23d of April, a very large assemblage had collected to witness the accompanying ceremonies, and covered piazzas and porticoes; while fair forms filled the rooms usually occupied by studious youths, in the daily routine of our curriculum, and fair faces looked boldly out of the open windows, through the closed blinds of which collegians were wont to take furtive glances at the world with-

Digitized by Google

out, from the books over which they pored. Major Anderson, fresh from the perils of Fort Sumpter, honored us by hoisting the flag to its position. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Pres. King, Dr. Lieber, Prof. Peck and others, gave us remarks appropriate and patriotic; and Sergeant Hart and Dr. Crawford, of Sumpter reminiscences, were presented and addressed a few words. The students, meanwhile, uniformed in academic gowns, and marshaled in battle array upon the campus, had their part of the programme to enact. This consisted in listening to the eloquent speeches of our orators, in singing, with tremendous effect, our national airs, and in cheering, *ad libitum*, for the flag, Major Anderson, the College, etc. All things passed off successfully and happily.

Examinations, etc.

The week, June 7—14, was occupied by the final Examination of the Seniors. June 14, the annual Examination of the other Classes began, and continued till June 21. They were more severe, in many respects, than usual, and resulted in sundry unexpected changes of position on the part of many students, who had long preferred worldly pleasures to hard study, but had supposed themselves equal to any emergency that might arise. June 31, the examination for the incoming Class was held. Forty-five applicants presented themselves, of whom thirty-four were accepted. As many more will, probably, apply in the fall, which will increase the Class to the usual number.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved that the division of the Senior Class into three departments, viz: of Letters, Science, and Jurisprudence, be abolished for the future. This system has been in operation for three years past, but was thought to separate the members of the Class in the different schools, more than was beneficial. The "Laboratory Course," with Prof. Joy, was also abolished at the same time, on the ground of its taxing the time and strength of diligent students too severely; but this deprivation of a course so full of advantages and pleasures to the lover of chemistry, or, indeed, of any of the sciences, is sorely felt, and deeply regretted, and much condemned.

On the evening of May 24th, the Philolexian Society held their Annual Prize Fund Exercises. The judges awarded the prizes as follows:—First prize, in Oratory, to G. L. Taylor; second, to J. A. Coles; third, to E. B. Rudd; Debate, first prize to G. L. Taylor; second, to E. B. Rudd; Essay, first prize to W. M. Van Wagenen; second, to S. B. Ward. At a previous meeting, the Philolexians passed resolutions, noticing, with regret, the death of Rt. Rev. B. T. On-

Digitized by Google

derdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, an alumnus of the College, and one who had held the highest offices within the gift of that Society.

We are glad to be able to note the re-organization of the Peithologian Society, which, owing to some difficulty with the College authorities, about two years since, gradually sank into a condition greatly resembling decease. It, however, was never entirely abandoned, and now has been restored to a state of activity and excellence, scarcely inferior to that of its rival sister. Suitable rooms have been obtained for their meetings, in a part of the city convenient to all, which will conduce to their prosperity; since the position of the College buildings, so far removed from the center of the city and the homes of the members, has always tended to diminish the number of students in our Literary Societies. This serious obstacle having been removed, we may expect greater success and more beneficial results than ever, from our Peithologian Association.

The second Commencement of our Law School was held May 23d. In addition to the accustomed exercises, an Oration was delivered before the Alumni, by G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., of the Class of 1860, and an Address before the Graduating Class, by Hon. Murray Hoffman, of the Superior Court.

Of our C. C. Boat Club but little can be said. Perhaps the suddenly developed fondness for a soldier's profession and exercise, is responsible for the decrease among us of the love and practice of that of the oarsman.

Commencement.

Our Commencement exercises took place on Wednesday, June 26th, at the Academy of Music. As usual, a very brilliant house, crowded from parquette to amphitheater with the élite of New York, greeted the performances—greeted them with applause and appeared satisfied with their excellence. The following was the order of exercises:

Prayer by the Chaplain.—Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie.
Greek Salutatory—Poem.—Frederic C. Whitehouse.
Latin Salutatory—Poem.—William A. Rice.
English Salutatory—Oration.—Samuel B. Ward.
German Salutatory—Oration.—Albert McNulty, Jr.
Oration—"A War of Principle."—William H. Caswell,
Oration—"Concordia Res Parvæ Crescunt."—Elisha Horton, Jr.
Oration—"Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum."—Gratz Nathan.
Oration—"Eternity of Thought.—Luis P. Walton.
Oration—"Our Country."—Edward Mitchell.

Digitized by Google

Oration—"The Ultimate Rule of Right,"—Wm. M. Van Wagenen.
Poem—"The Worship of Bacchus,"—Erastus B. Rudd.
Oration—"The Revolutionary Spirit of Modern Times."—E. Walter West.
Oration—"Study."—Joseph M. Turner.
Oration—"Watchman, What of the Night?"—Reuben W. Howes, Jr.
Poem—"A Vision of the Ages."—Geo. Lansing Taylor.
Master's Oration—"Rev. Henry C. Kinney, A. B.

The first five of the graduating Class, ranked according to the aggregate of the marks attained by each during the four years, and known as the "Honor Men," received suitable diplomas in the following order:

Frederic C. Whitehouse,
William A. Rice,
Samuel B. Ward,
William H. Caswell,
Elisha Horton, Jr.

The "Honor Men" of the other classes were announced as follows:

Juniors.

C. Sigourney Knox,
John A. Vanderpoel,
William A. O. Hegeman,
David B. Olyphant,
Francis Babcock.

Sophomores.	*Freshmen.*
Hiram H. Nazro,	Theodore F. Demarest,
Dan Marvin, Jr.,	Duane S. Everson,
Fanning C. T. Beck,	John M. Adams,
Richard Murray,	J. Butler Kissam,
Randall C. Hall,	Charles B. Rice.

The prizes for proficiency in German were awarded as follows:
Juniors.—1st Prize of thirty dollars to C. E. Congdon.
2d prize of twenty dollars to N. E. Cornwall.
Sophomores.—1st prize to Randall C. Hall,
2d prize to J. Thayer.

The prize of the Alumni Association, fifty dollars or its equivalent, "to be given to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating Class," was awarded to Gratz Nathan. The "Laboratory prize" of one hundred dollars was given to S. B. Ward; and the Seminary prizes as follows: the Greek, (thirty dollars,) to Thomas H. Sill; the

Digitized by Google

English, (twenty dollars,) to William M. Van Wagenen. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating Class—that of A. M. on the candidates in course. The Honorary degrees are worthy of record, as follows: LL. D.—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; John Anthon, counsellor at law, and an alumnus of the College; Alex. W. Bradford, counselor at law. S. T. D.—Rev Chas. Bancroft, one of the canon of the Cathedral of Montreal, and an alumnus of the College; Rev. J. S. H. Mason Knox, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Germantown, Pa., and an alumnus of the College; Rev. Sullivan Weston, assistant minister of Trinity Church, and Chaplain of the 7th Regiment; Rev. S. Chipman Thrall, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Edward N. Mead, of Sing Sing, West Chester County, and an alumnus of the College; Rev. Joseph C. Passmore, Professor of Rhetoric and Intellectual Philosophy, St. James' College, Maryland.

A Valedictory Poem, by Harry A. Schermerhorn, closed the literary exercises; the Valedictory Oration being omitted, in consequence of the ill-health and absence of Walter B. Lawrence, to whom it had been assigned. A benediction terminated our 107th Commencement, and liberated all parties of whom we have been writing—our audience to seek other pleasures without; the new "Batchelors" to try other scenes, far away from their Alma Mater; and the Faculty and ourselves—to enjoy a well-timed vacation, before we return once more to College halls.

It only remains for us to add, as our record reaches its conclusion, that we re-assemble on Monday, Oct. 7th, for the New Year—may it be a happy one.

Abraham Lincoln, LL. D.

A word, however, with reference to our distinguished LL. D. And that word shall be taken from the New York Times of June 27, as more fitly and forcibly expressing our opinions relative to the action of our College authorities in that matter. It will carry greater weight than anything which we might say upon the subject, and we gladly copy it verbatim:

"The Trustees of Columbia College, at their Annual Commencement, held yesterday at the Academy of Music, most happily struck the chord of public feeling, by conferring on ABRAHAM LINCOLN the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The announcement of the act by the President of the College, from the stage, to the immense and brilliant audience, male and female, which its Annual Commencement always gathers, though taking them by surprise, was caught up at once, and received with shouts of enthusiasm, the band instantly inter-

Digitized by Google

rupting the accustomed gravity of the ceremonial by bursting into the National air.

"We are informed, and it is but due to the Trustees of the College to state, that this act of respect,—honoring themselves not less than its recipient,—was not rendered to President Lincoln, solely by reason of his eminent political station,—although academic precedents of high authority at Oxford and other seats of learning, would amply justify it. The Trustees are, almost without exception, gentlemen grave in years, and very little identified with party politics of any stripe. It is even doubtful whether a majority of their number voted with the Republican Party at the last election. Nor was their present act the result of any blind enthusiasm, or sympathetic feeling kindled by the existing war. The nomination of President Lincoln to this Degree, though publicly conferred only yesterday, was made, as we are informed, in the Board of Trustees, as early as the second of April last, and, as it happens, by one of the oldest and most conservative members of the body. It was made at the first meeting of the Trustees, after the President had announced to the nation, in his Inaugural Address, the vital, fundamental, political truth, that our Government was a Union, and not a Confederation—that it was a single, united organism, and not a mere *congeries* of petty communities, loosely and feebly associated, and liable at any moment, in their own mere caprice, to dispersion and disintegration.

"In that vigorous constitutional document, Mr. Lincoln aimed a death-blow at secession, the bitter fountain of all the evils that now distress the country. This was the signal service in the domain of political science, which justly earned for him from this venerable body the highest academic honor in their gift.

"If the mere military services of rough old Blucher at Waterloo were fitly rewarded at Oxford by the same academic distinction, surely the sturdy champion of the great conservative constitutional truth which protects and saves the integrity of a continent, was not unduly honored."

III.—HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE time has come for our new Board of Editors to present themselves in the pages of the UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY. The retiring

Digitized by Google

Board will soon graduate, and a year of faithful labor imprinted upon the pages of the QUARTERLY, is their legacy to us. Their mantle now rests upon the following members of the *present* Junior Class:—

Augustus U. Bradbury,	Winsor Scofield,
Charles W. Cole,	Edward B. Wicks,
Edward W. Root,	William C. Winslow.

It will be the aim of the Board to not only continue the QUARTERLY as it has been, but to lend their united efforts to make it what it always should be, the true exponent of a generous rivalry among our Colleges, in the intellectual arena, and the faithful herald of tidings among Students. Salutations being given, and "the house in order," this Article will chronicle some events of our College World during late months, and other appropriate matters.

Summer Term.

Reflections due to the season will enter here. The winter may be fitly named our iron age, when the nerves are all in action, the preparations for success in prizes going on, and things wear the garb of toil. But summer is our golden age, and in a variety of ways. It brings us the goodness of nature in pleasant scenes, by which valley and hill put on the glory of the yearly change, and warmth gives life to tree and shrub. Summer also brings us the fruit of our labors. It is the closing time of College life to one class, and it brings others nearer to the day of their final departure. It is the time when for some the battle is fought; when the toil of winter speaks for weal or for woe to the faithful or the faithless. *Twenty-one* prizes for various objects, each of them a laurel of honor, await the victorious in the race. And, lastly, it may be said, that to him who wins, the summer is *very golden*. This term is big with events. We have had a revival of pure patriotism in our midst. The spirit now master of the day, calling forth a million of souls to enter the combat, and involving so much of our common pride, has entered our peaceful walls. At the beginning of the present term a meeting of the Students was called, and active measures were taken for the formation of a military company. Much enthusiasm prevailed. An organization was perfected, officers appointed, and a company formed in which all the Students were enrolled. Frequent drills have taken place under experienced officers, and a large union flag has waved from the Chapel tower. Our numbers are already lessened by the departure of some of our bravest and best for the national armies. The Junior Class, in particular, mourns the loss of a large fractional portion of its numbers, but, unlike Rachel will be comforted, and will willingly let go yet larger fractions when the time comes.

The war spirit.

Digitized by Google

Summer, the time of weal or woe to many whose labors of winter receive their reward when the days of honors and prizes arrive, is with us the most interesting period of the year. It is a time of joy to the victorious, and of disappointment to the defeated. We have pride in our prize-system. Much has been said respecting the excellency of the Rhetorical department and prizes, in previous Articles, and opportunity is therefore afforded us to speak of the *scholarship prizes.* These are six in number, consisting of two for each of the following departments,—Classics, Mathematics and Chemistry. The prizes are first and second in order, the first being $20.00, and the second $15.00, in value. Competition for the Mathematical prize takes place at the close of Sophomore year; for the Classical, at the close of Junior year; and for the Chemical during Senior year. This arrangement, appropriate to the studies and the advancement of each class, affords an opportunity during each year but one, for the Student to distinguish himself by competition for a prize which must be gained through his own efforts. An Essay, prepared during the year may not always be one of *his own production*, but the scholarship prize rests entirely with the competitor, and no possible help from without can reach him. The Classical prize, more commonly known as the Kellogg, is hardly inferior to any other in College. To prepare for a successful competition, a large amount of labor is absolutely necessary, however fine the classical attainments of the Student. The following are some of the regulations for the Examination:

Kellogg Prize.

1. The Examination will be held at eight o'clock, and close at one.

2. Competitors are required to bring with them pens and ink. Paper will be furnished at the Examination room.

3. Competitors are not allowed to bring with them any written or printed matter, or to hold any communication with each other. A violation of this rule will vitiate the whole work of one so doing.

4. Only one face of each half sheet is to be written upon, the other being left blank. There should also be an inch of margin on the left edge of each sheet.

5. The pages should be numbered at the top, with the Student's name repeated beneath each number.

6. The several portions of the work should likewise be numbered in the same manner as the printed questions.

7. At a quarter to one o'clock, notice will be given that Competitors may review, correct and finish their work. At one o'clock the papers are to be given up.

Digitized by Google

8. In estimating the merit of the Student's work, two points will be especially considered:

(1.) Exactness in rendering; fullness and accuracy of information on the subjects proposed.

(2.) Neatness, elegance, and logical arrangement in the exhibition and utterance of knowledge.

9. The kinds of work to be done will be done as follows, viz:—

(1.) Translation from and into Greek, Latin, and French.

(2.) Analysis of words, including derivation, synonyms, inflection and dialectic changes.

(3.) Analysis of sentences, with rules of construction, illustrative quotations, and the answering of questions in Geography, History and Mythology.

(4.) Analysis of Metres, including quantity, rhythms, and nomenclature.

(5.) Rules and Practice of Greek accentuation.

(6.) Criticism on the style, spirit and subject-matter of the authors quoted from.

The Kellogg Prize Examination for the present year took place on April 27th of the summer term. The prizes will be awarded just prior to commencement, and the names of the successful competitors be announced in the next number of the QUARTERLY. Last year, the first prize was awarded to Charles M. Davis, and the second to J. Sandford Greves. The following competed for the prize the present year: A. U. Bradbury, C. L. Buckingham, H. H. Curran, L. S. B. Sawyer, W. Scofield, and H. Ward, Jr. A committee of three decide to whom the laurels shall fall, one of whom is Prof. Edward North of the Faculty, to whom the "getting up" of the scheme is chiefly confided. The other gentlemen of the committee for last year are Rev. J. T. Champlin, D. D., of Waterville College, and Prof. J. B. Foster, of the same Institution.

Mathematical Prize.

Next in importance to the Classical is the Mathematical prize. The competitors are subject to similar regulations. The prizes of last year were given to Charles L. Buckingham, and Henry Ward, Jr. The competition for the present year has not yet occurred.

Chemical Prize.

The examination for the present year of competitors for the Chemical Prize, was held on the 7th and 8th of June.—Only two competitors appeared. The first prize was awarded to William W. Whetmore, and the second to David L. Kiehle.

Digitized by Google

The Clark Prize for *Oratory* is accounted the most honorable of all laurels. Its value is $35, and it is given in the form of a gold medal, or in money. The following are the regulations:

Clark Prize.

1. Every member of the Senior Class, in actual attendance during the second term, may write upon either one of the subjects assigned.

2. Each Oration must contain not more than twenty folios; it must be signed by a fictitious name, and this name superscribed on a sealed note containing the author's real name.

3. The Orations must be left with the President before twelve o'clock on the last Tuesday of the second term.

4. The best six Orations will be selected by the Faculty, and the names of the successful competitors will be announced on the second Thursday in May.

5. The Orations will be delivered under the direction of the Rhetorical Professor, on the evening of the second Wednesday in June.

6. The Prize will be awarded on Commencement day.

7. A copy of each of the Orations will be kept in the College Library.

The Exhibition of this year occurred on Wednesday evening, June 12th. The following speakers were announced with their subjects:—

1. Satire, as a Means of Reform, T. W. Cheesebrough.
2. The Effect of Culture upon Unanimity of Opinion, A. L. Childs.
3. Representative Poets, J. S. Greves.
4. Character Developed by Emergencies, J. D. Jones.
5. Intellectual Honesty, G. J. North.
6. Character Developed by Emergencies, G. H. Starr.

No special criticisms will be given in this place. Of course, each Society is prone to consider their fellow-member a worthy candidate for the prize. A few weeks will decide the question. Since the establishment of the Prize in 1855, the following gentlemen have received the honor; John E. Burke, Frank H. Head, Herick Johnson, Frederick D. Seward, Harlan P. Lloyd, and John R. Lewis.

The annual prize Declamation for this year will be on the 15th of July. Four members of each of the three lower classes, twelve in all, are chosen by the Faculty. The following is the programme:—

Prize Declamation.

Juniors.—Norman H. Becker, Levi D. Miller, Winsor Scofield, Edward W. Root.

Sophomores.—Stephen G. Hopkins, George W. Sheldon, Wm. H. Teel, J. James Tunicliff.

Digitized by Google

Freshmen.—George Bayless, James M. Craig, Melville E. Dayton, Edgar M. Marble.

The names of successful competitors for Prize Essays are announced July 12th. Two subjects, one for each prize, are given to each class. The names of all the successful competitors for the prizes are announced on July 12th, with the exception of the prizes for Declamation which are awarded the night of exhibition.

Honors Announced.

The graduating class received their Honors, May 28th. The following members of that class were honored:—

Valedictory.—George Jay North.
Rhetorical Oration.—Albert Leucus Childs.
Legal Oration.—Chas. Mortimer Davis.
Classical Oration.—Jas. Sanford Greves.
Scientific Oration.—David Litchard Kiehle.
Ethical Oration.—Wm. H. Harrison Miller.
Philosophical Oration.—Wm. Walcot Wetmore.

The above list is arranged alphabetically and not by rank. *High Orations* were awarded to Horace P. Bigelow, Joseph H. Durkee, and John D. Jones.

Secret Societies.

Those ubiquitous bodies, without which College life would grow tame, commonly known as Secret Societies, are well represented at Hamilton. Without commenting upon the position, character, or the idiosyncrasies of any of them, the following table will present the year of their birth with us, and the number of members of each society now in College:

Sigma Phi, established 1831; No. of Members, 22.
Alpha Delta Phi, founded 1832; No. of Members, 23.
Psi Upsilon, established 1843; No. of Members, 14.
Chi Psi, established 1845; No. of Members, 14.
Delta Kappa Epsilon, established 1856; No. of Members, 20.

The Delta Upsilon, an *anti-secret* confederation, was established in 1847, and numbers 45 members.

Lectures.

An important feature in the plan of instruction at Hamilton, and one not noticed as yet in the QUARTERLY, is the system of lectures. It is thought that some subjects of study are more advantageously presented by lectures than by text-books. In this view, and for the sake of instructing the Student in the walks of Classical and Modern literature, a course of lecturing is pursued about as follows: To the Senior Class, on—Chemistry, Æsthetics, International law, Geology, Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, and History of Philosophy.

Digitized by Google

To the Junior Class, on—Classical Literature, Natural Philosophy, Greek Drama, and Shakspeare's Plays. To the Sophomore Class, on —Conchology, Greek Orators, English Literature and Mineralogy. To the Freshman Class, on—Elocution and Greek Poets.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

The various exercises connected with the Baccalaureate Sermon were made unusually interesting this year, by the excellency of the music on the occasion, furnished by a select choir under the charge of J. S. Slie. The sermon was delivered on Sunday evening, June 16th, to a full house, by Rev. WILLIAM S. CURTISS, D. D., the College Pastor. The text was taken from St. Matthew, 6th chapter and 22d verse; "The light of the body is the eye; if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." After a brief introduction, Dr. Curtiss announced his theme as follows,—Singleness of Purpose, and its gratifying Results. The importance of forming *one* purpose for life, and the happiness resulting from it, was forcibly impressed upon the minds of all present, and made pertinent to the occasion. The closing remarks to the Seniors who met together for the last time in Chapel before their departure prior to graduation, were well received, and so indeed was the entire discourse.

The annual Sermon by President FISHER will be delivered Sunday, July 14th. The Society for Christian Research will be addressed on the evening of that day, by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of Buffalo, late of New York City. That each of these discourses will repay a visit to Hamilton College during Commencement week, no one at all familiar with the minds and writings of these gentlemen will doubt.

Literary Societies.

The old Phœnix and the Union are *dead*. Many of their children will be pained to read it in this place. Nor have any other Societies, Phœnix-like, risen in their places. The Libraries have been the sole life of the Phœnix and Union for a long time; and when during the present year their books were transferred by the Students to the College Library, the fatal blow was given by which the Societies yielded up the ghost. But that the customary literary exercises may be celebrated as usual at the present Commencement, the Students will be addressed by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., of Boston, and listen to a Poem by R. J. CORDOVA, Esq., of New York City.

The Hamiltonian.

The Hamiltonian, our yearly Herald of news and facts, will appear as usual by the last of June—a few days hence. It will contain the names of one hundred and sixty Students, and ten members of the Faculty. The usual programme of

Digitized by Google

society lists, elections, mock clubs, and nightly bards, will be presented. Its Editors for this year are Chas. M. Davis, and Frank B. Willard, of the Senior Class.

Obituary.

In the list of dead for 1860-61, of the Alumni, are two names worthy of special mention here; Rev. LUTHER F. DIMMICK, D. D., of the class of 1816, died in Newburyport, Mass., May 16th, 1860; and ASHBEL P. WILLARD of the class of 1842, late Governor of Indiana, died October 4th, 1860.

IV.—KENYON COLEGE.

THE Spring term of Kenyon College opened, according to the Calendar, April 11th, with a large number of Students, and all things gave promise of a prosperous term. The several classes, however, had scarcely got under good headway, ere the echo of the fall of Sumpter, and the humiliation of the "Stars and Stripes," sounded through the land.

The quiet shades of Kenyon were much disturbed. President Andrews, who had been watching with much interest the war cloud, which was gathering over our fair land, answered, promptly, the call of the Chief Magistrate, for men to defend the Union and Constitution. Though the position which he occupied, as President of the College, was a very important one, yet he deemed the call of his country as of much more importance. He raised a company at Mt. Vernon and vicinity, and reported himself to Gov. Denison, at Columbus. His services were accepted, and he soon rose from the position of a Captain, to that of a Col. of the 4th Ohio regiment. Although we missed and continue to miss his activity and services as head of our Faculty, yet, we were quite willing to say "Go!" when the cause of the nation demanded it. Many of the Kenyonites, who could not restrain their patriotism, have bid adieu to our halls of learning and gone to the wars. We still, however, have a large number remaining, and the College, under the direction of Prof. Lang, President *pro. tem.*, has continued to flourish. One effect of the secession movement was, to take from our midst many of the Southern Students,—a large number of whom have always patronized Kenyon—there are, however, several Students from the Border States, remaining.

Very soon after the commencement of the troubles, there was formed

Digitized by Google

at the College a "Home Guard," consisting of all the Students above a certain height. The company numbered about one hundred fine looking men. The following is the list of Officers:

Captain,—Prof. G. F. Chapman.
First Lieut.—George Gamble.
Second do.—A. B. Payne.
Third do.—F. M. Smith.

Their uniform consists of a gray blouse and cap, and black pants. They have adopted the title of the "Kenyon Light Guard."

In this connection we must not forget to make mention of the great interest which the ladies of Gambier have manifested concerning the military movement. The first extension of favor was the preparation of a number of rosettes, for the members of the Company. Mrs. Bishop Bedell, assisted by a number of ladies, presented them to the Company. The next was the very kind offer of the Ladies to make the gray blouses for the Company. This, indeed, was a labor of no small moment, yet the ladies promptly performed the task. The final and most interesting expression of kindness was, the making and presenting of a very handsome flag, by the ladies of the members of the Faculty. This interesting ceremony took place on Friday evening, June 21st.

Rev. S. Clements, Rector of the Parish, on the part of the ladies, presented the colors. He prefaced the presentation with a very appropriate address to the Company. Lieut. Postlethwaite, on behalf of the Company, received the flag. He acknowledged the kindness of the donors, and pledged the faith of the Company, that the colors should never be, in any way, dishonored.

On the 10th of June, the Faculty and Students jointly spent the day in raising a new, fine flag-pole, at the entrance of the park. The ceremony of raising the flag—a noble specimen of the "Stars and Stripes"—took place at 6 o'clock, P. M. The following programme was observed:—A salute by the "Kenyon Baby."—"Flag of our Union," sung by all.—Remarks by Prof. B. L. Lang.—Raising the flag, Prof. Thimble.—Star Spangled Banner, sung by all.—Address by M. W. Lathrop, Class of '61.

The assembly then adjourned to the residence of the Rev. Peter Neff, Jr., a graduate of the College, and took part in raising a very large and beautiful flag. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Cincinnati, raised the flag, and honored the occasion by delivering a very appropriate and touching address.

During the term, there was convened a meeting of the subscribers

Digitized by Google

to the "UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY," for the election of Editors for the ensuing year. The following men were selected, viz:

Philomathesian Society.	*Nu Pi Kappa Society.*
W. H. DeL. Granniss,	W. M. Postlethwaite,
U. D. Cole,	H. L. Curtis.

The usual celebration of "Class Day" was omitted this year. Although the Class officers were elected, yet the Class deemed it not wise to observe the day, owing to the fact that the Secession movement had taken a number of men from the Class, some of whom had been appointed to fill offices. In this connection, we must congratulate the Institution upon the manner in which the Students have been kept together. While many of our Colleges, and more especially those in the West, have been much reduced in their number of Students, Kenyon, although she has lost a valuable man in the person of President Andrews, has been enabled to keep full her Classes. This must not, however, be attributed to a want of patriotism on the part of the Students, but to the good management of the Professors.

On Wednesday, June 19th, the two Literary Societies elected the following officers for the Fall term.

Philomathesian Society.

President—W. H. DeL. Grannis.
Vice President—A. F. Blake.
Secretary—M. C. Shoemaker.
Treasurer—Charles C. Wheat.
Librarian—E. L. Stanton.
Assistant do.—J. A. Dooris.
Critics— { U. D. Cole, H. L. Badger, O. H. Perry.

Nu Pi Kappa Society.

President—J. F. Kilbourne.
Vice President—W. D. O. Doty.
Secretary—D. C. Roberts.
Treasurer—G. B. Pratt.
Librarian—S. H. Boyer.
Assistant do.—
Critics— { W. M. Postlethwaite, R. B. Marsh.

Our usual Commencement exercises began on Sunday evening, the 23d inst., when the Rev. S. Clements preached the Baccalaureate Ser-

Digitized by Google

mon before the Senior Class. Monday and Tuesday were spent in examining the entering Class and in arranging for Commencement. On Wednesday morning, the usual Literary Society Alumni meetings were held. During the afternoon, the regular annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held, and the members from the Class of '62, were initiated. In the evening, a sermon before the Alumni of the Theological Society was preached, by the Rev. J. McElroy.

Commencement Day. Thursday morning's sun rose clear and bright. A gentle breeze dispelled the warm rays of the sun, and all things promised a fine Commencement. The procession, under the marshalship of A. V. G. Allen, of the Philomathesian Society, and W. M. Postlethwaite, of the Nu Pi Kappa Society, was formed at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and preceded by Coshocton Band, marched to the Chapel. At 9 o'clock, the large assembly was called to order, and Bishop Bedell opened the exercises with prayer. The graduating Class then performed their prescribed part, namely: to entertain the audience with fine speeches and to be applauded. At the conclusion of the Literary exercises, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following graduates, namely:

R. B. Balcolm, Thomas Brown, J. T. Burr, S. M. D. Clark, M. S. Davis, J. M. Dillon, A. E. Fillmore, G. B. Eastin, O. H. Fryer, G. Gamble, M. M. Gilbert, E. K. Graybill, N. Y. Kinny, W. W. Lathrop, A. B. Payne, E. O. Simpson, T. M. Smith, E. W. Tarlton, G. Taylor, B. Wells, E. R. Warfield, G. B. Wilson.

The College exercises being concluded, Dr. Smith, President of the Theological Seminary, presented the following graduating Class.—

John Creighton, Wyllis Hall, J. N. Lee, J. F. Ohl, W. K. Rogers, S. S. Spear, William Thompson.

At 2½ o'clock, P. M., the Rev. H. N. Bishop, of Chicago, delivered an address before the two Literary Societies. His Oration was a masterly piece, and reflected honor upon his Alma Mater, Kenyon College. The Rev. E. C. Benson then presented the diplomas of the Nu Pi Kappa Society to the graduates of that Society, and the Rev. H. H. Morrell presented the diplomas to the graduating Class of the Philomathesian Society.

The next term begins Thursday, Sept. 5th.

Digitized by Google

V.—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

In the cause of education, Michigan is not behind her sister States; that is, of course, taking into consideration her limited existence as a State. She has an efficient system of Primary Schools, a Normal School, an Agricultural School, and, finally, a University, of whose origin, progress and present condition we propose to give a brief account.

Situation, &c.

The University of Michigan is located in the city of Ann Arbor, a town containing about 6,000 inhabitants, lying forty miles west of Detroit. The climate is very salubrious, as is manifest from the general good health of the Students congregated here, and the scenery picturesque and varied, and by no means of that flat and monotonous character which strangers, not without reason, perhaps, attribute to the State of Michigan. The grounds connected with the University comprise forty acres of land, on which are at present erected two main College buildings, four houses for the Professors, a Laboratory, and a Medical building.

Origin and history.

The Institution originated in a grant, by Congress, of two townships of land, (seventy sections,) while Michigan was yet a territory, in 1826, "to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a University," and in 1835 an article was incorporated into the Constitution of Michigan, providing for the "protection, improvement and other disposition of said lands." The original plan of the University, which was formed in 1837, in addition to the Central Institution, contemplated the establishment of Academies, as branches of the University, whose objects were,—1st, to prepare for admission to the University; 2d, to educate teachers for the Primary Schools; 3d, to afford facilities for a better education than could be obtained in the Primary Schools, to those who did not desire or were not able to take a full University course. By the act of the State Legislature, in 1837, establishing the Institution, its name and style was to be "The University of Michigan," and "its government was vested in a Board of Regents, to consist of twelve members, and the Chancellor, which members were to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Chancellor, were ex-officio members. It was made the duty of the Regents to enact

Digitized by Google

laws for the government of the University; to appoint the prescribed number of the Professors, and to determine the amount of their salaries. The University was to consist of three departments,—Literature, Science, and the Arts; Law, and Medicine." The University, however, was not put into actual operation until the year 1842, when two Professors were appointed, at a salary of $500 per annum. Mr. George P. Williams in charge of the Mathematical department, and the Rev. Joseph Whiting, that of the Latin and Greek languages. In September of the above mentioned year, the exercises were inaugurated with about twelve Students. It had been thus long delayed, from the want of funds, the branches and building necessities having absorbed all that were available. The Institution, though constantly embarrassed by reason of the unsaleableness of its lands, together with the non-payment of the interest on that which had already been disposed of, and also because it was destitute of a responsible head, (no Chancellor having as yet been appointed,) continued slowly to progress for a number of years. In the year 1849, the Medical department was established, and the Laboratory was built in 1850. During this year, also, a change was made in the manner of electing the Regents. Henceforth they were to be elected by the people, one for each judicial circuit, and at the time of the election of Judge from such circuit. Therefore the University is now under the control of a Board of twelve Regents, all of whom remain in office for a term of six years. Provision was likewise made for the election of a Chancellor, and in accordance therewith the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D.D., LL. D., of the city of New York, assumed the headship of the University, in the year 1852. Under his wise and liberal superintendence, assisted by a highly accomplished and talented corps of Professors, the Institution advanced with rapid strides to the position she now occupies. Soon after his inauguration, the President, with the coöperation of the Faculty, revised the course of study, and instituted, in addition to the classical, a scientific course, omitting the ancient languages, and substituting therefor more Mathematics. It runs parallel to the classical course, and occupies the same time in its completion. The Observatory was soon afterward erected, and finally, in 1859, the department of Law was organized, thus completing the original design.

Department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

The present condition of the University is as follows. We have, first, a department of Literature, Science and the Arts, having a Faculty of thirteen Professors, including the President, two Assistant Professors and one Tutor.

Digitized by Google

The department comprises classical and scientific courses, as above mentioned, a partial course, a course of Engineering, and a University course proper, in which latter the instruction is carried on by means of lectures. The number of Students in attendance on the regular courses, for the year 1861, was 206; in select courses, 34; in higher chemistry, 31; in engineering, 10; in courses for second degree, 1.

Department of Medicine.

The department of Medicine, organized in 1849, has a Faculty of 10 Professors, commodious buildings, and an extensive Museum and Laboratory. The number of Students in attendance, this year, was 240. The course extends over three terms, the term commencing on the first day of October, and continuing until the last Wednesday in March.

The department of Law was opened on the first Monday of October, 1859, with a Faculty of four Professors, and a well selected and useful library. Students in attendance during the year 1861, 160.

Library.

The Library contains nearly 8,000 volumes. An annual appropriation is made for the purchase of books and periodicals. It is open for daily inspection.

Observatory.

The Observatory was the gift of some citizens of Detroit. A brief description of it I quote from the annual catalogue. "The building consists of a main part, with a moveable dome 21 feet in diameter, and two wings, one of which contains the rooms for the observer, while in the other, the splendid Meridian Circle, presented by H. N. WALKER, Esq., of Detroit, is mounted. This instrument, which is one of the largest and best of its kind, was imported from Berlin. The focal length of its telescope is eight feet; the aperture of the object glass, six French inches. It is furnished with two circles, a little more than three English feet in diameter, and with eight microscopes, by which the divisions of the circle can be read as near as one-tenth of a second. The same room contains a Siderial clock, made by SIEDE, in Berlin, and two collimators, north and south from the meridian circle, for the determination of the error of collimation and of the telescope. In the dome, a large telescope, with an object glass of thirteen English inches in diameter, is mounted. This instrument, which in size is surpassed only by the telescope in Cambridge, Mass., and by that in Pulkova, in Russia, was made by Mr. Fitz, of New York."

Laboratory.

The Laboratory has full and complete apparatus for the departments of practical analysis, Toxicology, Pharmacy and Mineralogy, and accommodations for forty Students.

Digitized by Google

An addition is now in process of erection, which will at least double its capacity.

Museum.

The Museum comprises extensive collections in natural history,—in the departments of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology and Botany, among which may be mentioned 3,000 specimens of minerals, chiefly European, purchased of Baron Lederer, and the Trowbridge collection of Zoological specimens, made by Prof. Trowbridge, in the United States coast survey of the Pacific. In the Museum of Fine Arts, the gallery of casts, we believe, is not equaled in this country, except at the Boston Athenæum. There is also a gallery of two hundred reductions and models in terra cotta, and a gallery of classic engravings and photographic views.

Literary Societies, &c.

We have three literary societies, viz :—The "A. N.," "The Literary Adelphi," and the "G. G. A." The debates, as a usual thing, are conducted with spirit and energy; but the prevalence of the martial spirit has somewhat interfered with them, during the spring. And this leads me to speak of the battalion which was organized here, immediately after the capture of Sumter. It consists, at present, of three companies, officered by Students, which have been drilling with great energy, and have already attained a good degree of efficiency in the light infantry company movements. The University boasts, likewise, of a "Young Men's Christian Association," and secret societies find here a congenial soil, of which there are no less than eight.

Peculiarities, &c.

I have been compelled to give a very brief, and, consequently, very imperfect description of the various objects of interest connected with the University, on account of the limited space allotted to us in the "QUARTERLY;" but I cannot close this article, without speaking of some of the peculiarities of our Institution, which are by no means unimportant. In the first place, we notice the entire absence of the dormitory system. This was finally abolished soon after the inauguration of President Tappan. In this respect, Michigan University is, we believe, in advance of her sister Institutions in the East, inasmuch as they still retain the dormitories, though they rejoice in having abolished the system of Commons; while we rejoice in our freedom from both. We have, therefore, comparatively little of that disorder and rowdyism which so abound in most other colleges. It also obviates the necessity of adopting those strict police regulations, which must be employed where the dormitory system prevails. The Students, too, residing as they do in private houses, are more subject to the restraints of society and the influence of domestic life.

Digitized by Google

Another peculiarity is the absence of a merit roll, and the system of honors and prizes. We are aware that a great many of our best educators regard this stimulus as essential to the success of any institution. In respect to this, we remark, that it is the opinion of those who have tried both systems, that the plan adopted in this University is, on the whole, preferable. It begets a more manly and genial scholarship, more freedom in the recitation room, and induces Students to select more optional studies, and to pursue them with greater vigor. It is, perhaps, a consequence of this peculiarity, together with the absence of a strict system of police, which creates the freedom of intercourse between the Professors and Students, that is so much the subject of remark by those who have come here from Eastern Colleges. It is enough to say, that the utmost cordiality prevails between the young men and their instructors, without any diminution of dignity on the part of the latter, or of respectfulness on that of the former.

This Institution is also peculiar in its freedom from all sectarian influence. The Faculty comprise members from all denominations of Christians. The President is a Presbyterian, several attend the Episcopal Church, others the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal. Our Professors are mainly graduates of Eastern Colleges. Chancellor Tappan graduated at Union College, Professors Boise and Frieze at Brown University, and Prof. White at Yale. We get Students from all parts of the country, mainly, however, (aside from our own State,) from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York and Ohio, quite a number from Pennsylvania, and a few from the New England States and Canada.

Tuition.

There are no expenses for tuition, with the exception of a matriculation fee of $10, and a tax of $5 per annum. These apply to all the departments.

Commencement Exercises.

Our Alma Mater has just sent her annual supply of voyagers into the broad sea of life, to learn wisdom amidst its rocks and shoals, and to gain courage and strength in encountering its tempestuous billows. The exercises of Commencement week began on Sunday, June 23. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered to the graduating class, by the Chancellor, in the afternoon, and in the evening the Young Men's Christian Association was addressed by the Rev. Wm. Hogarth, D. D., of Detroit. The anniversary of the graduating class took place on Monday. An oration and poem were delivered in public,—the former by J. C. Johnson, and the latter by H. M. Utley. Both of these gentlemen fully sustained their previous reputation. The class then adjourned, to gather, for the last

Digitized by Google

time, "round the festive board." After strengthening the "outer man," they enjoyed another "feast of reason, and flow of soul." A history of the Class, during its four years of College life, was read by E. L. Little, and a prophecy by T. B. Weir. Monday evening was occupied by the anniversary exercises of the A. Δ. Φ. Society. An address and a poem before the Alumni were advertised for Tuesday afternoon, but neither of the speakers were present,—one, if not both, having been called into the service of the country. In the evening, the Hon. J. M. Gregory delivered a lecture before the literary societies, after which the Alumni partook of their annual supper. Grateful as were the above seasons of literary feasting, in the serious mind they were but as satellites revolving around the central sun,—Wednesday, June 26, Commencement Day. The approving gaze of bright eyes and showers of boquets flitted before the eyes of his imagination, while storms of applause were ever greeting his expectant ears. That he might not be disappointed, he was as careful and vigorous in his preparation as the contestant in the Grecian games. Much "fragrance was wasted on the desert air," and the trees of the forest were the unconscious auditors of many an eloquent sermon. The Commencement exercises passed off with more pleasantness than usual. The weather was very comfortably cool, a circumstance almost unknown in the history of Commencement Days. As might be expected, there was a great display of patriotic sentiment. Among the pieces there were two poems, which exhibited more than ordinary poetic ability. The prose addresses were uniformly good, and the Commencement, as a whole, equal to those of the best Eastern Colleges. We should remark that the speakers—23 in number—were chosen by lot, out of a Class of 56, and arranged alphabetically on the programme. At the close of the exercises, 37 degrees of A. B. were conferred, 16 of B. S., 4 of Civil Engineer, 18 of A. M., and 3 of M. S. After conferring the degrees, a parting song, written by C. H. Denison, was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," and the assembly dispersed. Having played well on the stage of College life, the curtain drops, and the Class of '61 assume their part in the great drama of the world.

Editors.

C. K. Adams, J. H. Elliott, John Kelland, and T. B. Weir, Class of '61; Charles Hurd, and W. E. Nelson, Class of '62.

Digitized by Google

VI.—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

For fifteen years after its incorporation in 1800, Middlebury College could boast but one edifice. Others have since been added, and now the walls of the fourth loom up on College Hill. As yet it stands unroofed, gaping honestly forth from its scores of windows upon the village below, more like some verdant, capless stripling than anything else. The busy hum of the workmen, the sharp click, click of their hammers on the parietal stones, the quick earnest word of command from the top, where the crane creaks dismally under its heavy load of timber or stone, proclaim that it is no air-castle they are building. A few weeks may suffice to finish the exterior, but who doubts there will be work, and hard work within, that the ages shall witness? Great names of the yet unknown shall consecrate these halls. Strong heads and warm hearts and vigorous hands must gain power and culture here for the life-struggle.

Let us climb to the top, and learn the meaning of an unusual bustle there. Here at the foot of the ascent a white cloud rises from the seething mortar-bed, and patient looking Hibernians are climbing the long inclined plane, with huge loads of the slimy compound. We hasten past, to the summit. Along the whole length of the building, which measures one hundred and twenty feet by thirty-six, stands a picturesque row of sturdy workmen in their blue overalls, and of Students, whose coats—if they have any on—have certainly turned white,—for the heavy 'perlin plates' are to be raised, and will require 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.' "All ready!—Pick it up!" and up it goes of course, for yonder stands the majestic form of our worthy President, who also lends a helping hand. "Soldiers fight well under their leader's eye." This is no new place for him, for not only has his energy been an efficient cause of this enlargement of the College borders, and his skill designed the convenient internal arrangements, but his careful eye has watched the work in all stages of its progress, to see that it was well done.

To the northwest, and in the foundation, lies the Corner-stone, there placed with appropriate ceremonies on the first of November,—the sixtieth birthday of the College. In that was placed on the sixteenth of April, a tin box, containing among various other documents, a copy of the New York Tribune, with an account of the storming of Sumpter, and over it a record that in this time of peril, Middlebury College

Digitized by Google

was loyal to the Union of States. Antiquary of an unknown age, publish *that* to the world, when your eyes pry into those musty pamphlets, though all else be passed by in silence!

But what means this shaking of the pulley ropes, and the shouts that come up from below? Peer cautiously over the top, for a fall from this height might prove disagreeable. Nothing but gymnastics. There's a company who have "learned the ropes," and our inimitable Tutor Kellogg, who is always bound to be ahead, is leading them up the hempen cords,—hand over hand,—hand over hand, and now he swings himself over the top, rather red in the face, to be sure, but otherwise looking quite comfortable.

We shall have a better view of the premises from the front, when the sun is setting. From a tall flag-staff over the dome of Chapel Hall float the Stars and Stripes. To the south of this stands the new building. The walls of both are of a compact blue limestone, and look stern and grand enough in the glare of noon-day, or the darkness of night, but now relax their rigidity, and soften down into a beautifully delicate purple. Painter Hall, at the north, with its homely gray walls, and stack of huge chimneys, casts long shadows in front, where three or four squads of the College Company are engaged in military drill. The sun hangs for a moment over distant Champlain, and the Adirondacks beyond are gleaming with red and blue. Between the crimson mists the sunbeams stream through the trees of the College park, with that ghostly, unreal light of evening, which, while it leaves the interior of the tree dark, burns with a preternatural lustre over the bright green surface and silver tipped edges of the leaves. Tamarack, elm, maple, spruce, balsam, chestnut and other trees, are arranged with just enough of order to produce a fine effect. Every generous lover of Nature must long for the time when the adorners of our public grounds shall forget their geometries, and study the works of the Great Master. All the mathematical complications that art can spread over a dozen acres, can be mastered at a few glances. Trees that stand in a row, like soldiers in line, must be content to lose their individuality; and as the philosopher who would study humanity goes, not to the well ordered camp, but to the scattered crowd, where each one lives and acts for himself, so the Student of Nature will find in her sublime forests, that food for study and thought which he seeks in vain among such dismally well-arranged *arboreta* as we commonly meet.

Under the careful surveillance of Professor Parker and his efficient spade battalion of one, the grounds are rapidly improving. In a few

Digitized by Google

years they will be sufficiently shaded. In the rear of the College, the eye of faith beholds the walls of a gymnasium, and a well-turfed play ground, but our senses with most provoking pertinacity insist that as yet the mellow tilth bears on its generous bosom nothing but plebian oats.

Allusion has already been made to the Military company. This was organized immediately after the fall of Sumpter, when there seemed to be great probability that all who could go would be immediately summoned to the field. When the crisis was past, it was permantly organized as an independent company, mainly to secure preparation for future emergencies. It now numbers sixty-four. The Students drill in company twice a week, and in squads daily. Arms are expected from the State, and uniforms, to consist of a York fatigue cap, lettered M. C. G.—Middlebury College Guards,—and half military pants and coat of cadet gray, are in process of manufacture. Officers were recently chosen as follows:

Captain,	Prof. H. M. Seeley,	*4th Sergeant,*	S. F. Austin,
1st Lieutenant,	E. J. Warner,	*1st Corporal,*	G. W. Lewis,
2d "	Nathan Hull,	*2d* "	A. R. Sabin,
3d "	E. H. Hobbs,	*3d* "	C. E. Abell,
1st Sergeant,	H. Herbert,	*4th* "	D. K. Simonds.
2d "	F. G. Butterfield,	*Clerk,*	R. S. Tuthill,
3d "	J. A. Fitch,	*Treasurer,*	L. A. Scott,

Prudential Committee, G. E. Joslin, A. F. Walker, J. B. Smith.

Two of the Freshman Class have already joined the army. H. W. Bennett went with the 1st Vermont regiment, and has the honor of being its Standard bearer. F. M. Edgerton is in the 2d regiment.

Junior Exhibition occurs at the close of the Spring term. The appointments for the last were as follows:

Historical Orations,	A. F. Walker, and L. A. Scott.
Salutatory,	R. S. Holmes.
Greek Oration,	E. L. Knapp.
Scientific Oration,	D. K. Simonds.
Forensic Discussions,	H. A. Eaton, and C. C. Harris.

The Seniors, of course, are looking forward to Commencement;—whether with more of pleasure than of sorrow it were difficult to decide.

When one's path has led him through a pleasant land; in climbing whose rugged hills his limbs have grown strong, and his whole frame vigorous, it is not pleasant to see it jutting down upon the broad

Digitized by Google

ocean, where he must steer his own bark, and reef his sails amid the cyclone.

Appointments for Commencement are these:

Valedictory,	E. J. Warner.
Salutatory,	J. E. Pierce.
Philosophical Orations,	W. H. Button, R. A. Donaldson.
Historical Oration,	J. B. Smith,
Forensic Discussion,	S. B. Partridge, G. E. Joslin.

The exercises of Commencement week are opened on Sunday, August 11th, with a Baccalaureate by President Labaree. Tuesday, A. M., Oration before the Philomathesian Society, by Hon. Edward Everett. P. M., Address before the Philadelphian Society, by the Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D. Tuesday evening, Parkerian prize speaking. Wednesday, Graduating exercises of the Senior Class. Wednesday evening, Concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston.

Thursday, the usual exercises of the Alumni. Then follow what many will remember longer, the last warm shake of the hand, the tearful eye, and the sad journey from the scene of many hopes and struggles and soul-trying labors,—the halls of our loved Alma Mater.

Died, of typhoid fever, in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, June 26, Henry Wallis Bennett, Ensign to the 1st Vermont regiment. With a mind of uncommon vigor, a moral and Christian character above suspicion and reproach, giving him a no less conspicuous position in the regiment than he held as bearer of the colors, with a form and face of the finest mold, he deemed himself not too good to die for his country. He has done what he could to save his country, and has found a better now. Middlebury College mourns for her lost son.

VI.—NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The present number of the Quarterly, probably, contains more accounts of youthful patriotism displayed, and of enthusiastic demon-

Digitized by Google

strations of the love of young America for his country, than any previous Number. The young gentleman will show, in the News Articles of this Number, that he may be a good Student, and, at the same time, have a lively interest in the welfare of his native land. These News Articles will, undoubtedly, exhibit great changes in the different Institutions, but, we apprehend, no College in the land has felt more severely the shock which civil war has produced, than Norwich University. Military science and tactics, that branch of study which is peculiar to us as a College, rendered us naturally liable to catch the "war fever," which has raged throughout the whole country. It was felt here early in the season, and made sad havoc among us. Our condition, at present, is truly novel. All our Seniors have gone from us, and but four Juniors remain. To one who was here a year ago, but very few familiar faces appear in our ranks. Of those who have gone, every one is actively engaged in military duty. The time has now come, when "Old N. U." will make herself known throughout the North, by her Alumni and Undergraduates. Many past and present Cadets now hold honorable and responsible positions among the volunteers. Scarcely a newspaper, containing military appointments, can be taken up, in which there is not some name to which "Cadet N. U." has once been attached. We see the names of our old friends, every day. Former Cadets of N. U. hold commissions in nearly every one of the loyal States; they rank in every grade, from the highest non-commissioned office to the brigadier-generalship. Well represented as we are by our former Cadets, in those who are now laboring in their country's cause, we hope and believe that their deeds in the coming contest will speak well for us and for our military discipline and training, and make the name of N. U. to be known widely as *the* Institution of its kind, standing second only to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

There are several items of College news well worthy of notice.

Samuel W. Shattuck, of Groton, Mass., who graduated here at last Commencement, and has since been our Tutor in Mathematics and Military Tactics, has, for several years past, held a place in the staff of the sixth regiment of Mass. Militia. Having received notice that the gallant sixth M. V. M. was about to start for Washington, on April 18th he left us, to join his regiment on its way thither. The Cadets under C. B. Stoughton as Captain, and T. W. Eayre as Lieut., formed an escort, and accompanied him to White River Junction, where a short farewell address was delivered by Cadet C. A. Curtis, on behalf of the Cadets. Tutor Shattuck responded, bidding us

Digitized by Google

farewell, and then left on the cars, amid cheers for himself, his regiment, and the Union. Since he arrived at the seat of war, Mr. Shattuck has been offered a commission in the regular army, but he chose rather to remain with the glorious sixth of the Mass. Volunteers, ever memorable for their passage through Baltimore. While the Cadets were taking leave of their Tutor at the Junction, the Sophomore Class of Dartmouth were there, bidding farewell to one of their number, just appointed a Cadet at West Point. Returning together to the Norwich and Hanover station, the Cadets escorted the Dartmouth Class of '63 up to Hanover, and often joining in a few outbursts of patriotism, in the way of cheering, they marched back across the Conn. River, to Norwich. Thus was the old ice barrier between Dartmouth and N. U., which has been gradually weakening of late years, finally broken. We sincerely trust it may never again be formed. Being so superior in wealth and in numbers, Dartmouth has long looked with contempt upon N. U., and preserved toward her younger sister Institution a very cold and distant bearing. But, for some years past, the unfriendly spirit between the two Colleges has gradually given way to a more friendly feeling. We now hope the last trace of it has disappeared, and that hereafter, the Students of these Institutions will be as friendly and intimate as the proximity of the two Colleges tends to make them.

On the morning of Saturday, April 20, the Cadets raised the flag of our Union, on the staff in front of the "Old South Barracks," with a few ceremonies. One company of Artillery and one of Infantry were formed, the banner raised, and a salute of thirteen guns fired by the artillery, while the infantry stood at the present arms. Cadet J. K. Ewart, then made a short and appropriate speech, and after considerable cheering, the Cadets broke ranks. It was not long, however, before they obeyed the command, "Fall in!"

About noon an invitation came from Dartmouth for the Cadets to attend a flag-raising there and superintend the firing of salutes. Happy to be able in any way to mature the newly-budded rose of friendship, the Cadets formed a light infantry Company, under C. B. Stoughton as Captain, detailed a gun squad under the command of T. W. Eayre, and marched to Hanover, with one of our brass field-pieces. Two flags were there raised, in the presence of the assembled Students of Dartmouth. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired by the Cadets of N. U., the infantry presenting arms during the salute. The Students of Dartmouth then formed in procession, and, with the Cadets for an escort, marched to their Chapel. Patriotic speeches were there

Digitized by Google

made by Prof. Patterson, Dartmouth Students, and Capt. Stoughton of the Cadets. The Dartmouth Students then paid the Cadets a very high compliment, by escorting them, *en masse*, on their march home to Norwich. Gen. Jackman, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at N. U., was called out and made a few remarks. Then, after exchanging compliments, the Dartmouth Students returned to Hanover, and the Cadets broke ranks. This is the first time, for many years, that the Students of Dartmouth and of N. U. have joined in a friendly gathering, but we all hope it may not be the last by many. We acknowledge our inferiority, in point of numbers and of Institutional wealth, to Dartmouth and many other Colleges, but we hope they will finally see, that we are not to be utterly despised, for "Old N. U" not only gives as thorough a College course as any of them, but she adds an essential branch—military discipline, science and tactics—which renders her superior to them in one respect. We claim this to be a prëeminence of ours over even the greatest Colleges. The present condition of the country affords a good proof, that to be truly educated, one must not only be a good scholar, but a good soldier.

The Spring Term, 1861, of N. U., closed April 25, at which time the Spring Furlough of two weeks began. The war excitement being just then at its greatest height, the Cadets showed their buttons to good advantage; nearly all were more or less engaged in drilling the volunteers, who were about to go to the seat of war. By drilling Companies and becoming thereby attached to them, quite a number received commissions, and when, on May 8th, the Cadets assembled for the first roll-call of this Summer Term, many familiar faces were missing. Still, there were recruits on hand more than enough to fill the vacancies. The military excitement makes N. U. to be noticed now more than ever before, and the number of Students is rapidly increasing. There is now every prospect of very full ranks here for years to come.

To supply the place of Tutor Shattuck, the Faculty have obtained Clinton S. Averill, A. M., a graduate of N. U., to act as Assistant Professor in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, and instructor in Drawing.

The regularly appointed Adjutant for this Summer Term is Cadet Chas. B. Stoughton; but he, having lately received the appointment of a State Drill-master in Vermont, and being away most of the time, Cadets Atwood, Alvord, Hastings, Parmenter and Thompson, act as Adjutant *pro. tem.*, for two weeks each, in turn.

Digitized by Google

The following officers have been elected by the Parthenon Society, (the general Literary Society,) for the present term:

President—E. T. Jones.
Vice President—E. A. Chandler.
Secretary—D. W. Parmenter.
Treasurer—W. S. Dewey.
Orator—J. W. Parsons.
Poet—T. H. Kellogg.
Censor—C. F. Tillinghast.
Directors—W. R. Hoyt, W. B. Hays, A. T. Hastings.

All our Seniors having gone to take active parts in the military, there will be, this year, no Commencement at N. U. Unusual as this is, we learn it is by no means the only Commencement which is to be omitted this year. At the Military Academy at West Point, the first and second classes have both gone, so the usual "Annual Examination" will not be observed. It is the same at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.

The Cadets drill daily, this term, in Battalion Order. For this purpose they are divided into four Companies, each having its own officers, and the whole being under the command of the Professor of Tactics, Brig. Gen. Jackman. Every Friday, at 4 P. M., a full dress parade takes place. The Officers of the parade, for the present term, are, according to seniority, Cadets G. A. Converse, A. B. Hutchinson, Ed. T. Jones, Chas. H. Atwood, Henry E. Alvord, D. W. Parmenter, R. L. Moses, J. B. Thompson, Chas. E. Steele, and A. T. Hastings.

On June 20, a detachment of the Cadets started on an excursion to Mount Ascutney, near Windsor, Vt. We arrived at Windsor by the noon train, and spent the afternoon in walking about the beautiful village. In the evening, the Windsor Cornet Band offered its services, and escorted by it, the Cadets marched through the principal streets of the town. The Band played martial music very finely. At nine o'clock P. M., the night roll-call took place, the guard was mounted, and the Cadets entered upon camp duty in Windsor House Hall. Early on the morning of June 21, they marched three miles from Windsor, to the foot of the mountain, halted there till the Quartermaster delivered to each man his baggage, and then they climbed the mountain, each "on his own hook." The summit reached, the view therefrom well paid for the labor of the ascent. Mt. Ascutney is 3,320 feet high, and from its top the view is very extensive and very beautiful.

Digitized by Google

The night was spent tolerably in the Summit House. We rose early on June 22, descended the Mountain, made a short halt at the base, then formed the Company and marched back to Windsor village. The whole distance, from the summit to the village, is six miles; the Cadets were less than one hour and a half in marching this, exclusive of the rest at the foot of the Mountain. The Cadets returned to N. U. on the afternoon train, June 22. The rations served out during the excursion, were obtained by the Quartermaster from Mr. Simonds, of the Windsor House, and were much better than the usual soldier's fare. Geo. A. Converse was the Commanding Officer of the excursion. Chas. E. Steele, Quartermaster; Henry E. Alvord, Captain of the corps of Cadets; J. B. Thompson and W. R. Hoyt, Sergeants; John W. Parsons, Officer of the Day.

The present term closes on the third Thursday in August, the usual day for the annual Commencement. At that time the Summer Furlough begins, and continues to the second Thursday in September, the day on which the Fall Term and Academical Year of N. U. commence.

VIII—OBERLIN COLLEGE.

Interest in war.

Some space, at least, we think should be occupied in the News Articles of this Number, by a record of the effect of the present national crisis in the different Colleges.

There were, doubtless, those among us, whose feeling toward southern aggression has long been such, that an opportunity only was needed, and they were ready, at any time, to quit their studies, and risk their lives in resenting it.

This class, however, was not numerous. With the majority of us, the idea of laying aside our text-books for military equipments had never been contemplated.

For a day or two after the call of the President for volunteers, there was not much apparent excitement, though there was, among many Students, evidently, a serious questioning as to whither duty might lead them.

Some public meetings were held, which were largely attended by

Digitized by Google

both citizens and Students; and the common feeling seemed to be, that dark times were before us.

A volunteer roll was opened, at a meeting held in the 1st Congregational Church, Saturday evening, April 20, and immediately fifty names were enrolled, nearly all of them Students. It was stated, at the close of the meeting, that the roll would be open again at the College Chapel, on Monday morning.

During the Sabbath, the most cheerful Students among us, were those who had enlisted, though the common opinion was, that they would be called, immediately, into active service. There were very many others to whom that was a day of agonizing consideration and most earnest prayer, in reference to enlisting.

Few of those who attended a prayer meeting, in one of the Society rooms during the evening, will ever forget it. Quite a general expression was had from those who had enlisted the morning previous, and the common testimony was, that that day had been one of the most peaceful of their lives. Some, who had long been earnest Christians, expressed themselves as feeling as though they had been converted again. When the roll was opened on Monday morning, the Chapel was filled. The names on the list soon exceeded one hundred. A number of names were struck out by the Faculty, and the Company, numbering 85, were then sworn into service. They immediately proceeded to the election of officers, making Tutor G. W. Shurtleff, of the Class of '59, their Captain.

As soon as the first Company was complete, there were calls on every side for a second Company. A new roll was opened, which was almost immediately filled. The second Company was not accepted, and after a few days disbanded. On the following day, near two hundred men were drilling on College Green; and more than that number of needles were plying, at the Chapel, making uniforms and clothing for the soldiers.

The first Company were ordered to Camp Jackson, Cleveland, on Thursday following, and the whole population of the village escorted them to the depot.

Near eight thousand dollars were pledged by the people here, to provide for the wants of the soldiers, and those who were dependent upon them; and since their departure, they have been visited by some one, representing the people here, almost weekly, with something for their comfort.

After a short stay at Cleveland, the boys were removed to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. The greater part of them enlisted in the

Digitized by Google

three years service; a few came back, and their places were filled by others from this place.

The different Classes in the Institution are represented in the Company as follows, viz: Theological Department, six: Senior College Class, eight; Juniors, four; Sophomores, thirteen; Freshmen, thirteen; the others are mainly from the Preparatory Department.

Their commissioned officers are:

Captain—Tutor G. W. Shurtleff.

First Lieutenant—Judson N. Cross, (Freshman.)

Second Lieutenant—E. H. Baker, (Sen. Theo. Class.)

The Company has sustained a daily prayer meeting at their barracks, during all their stay in camp, which has attracted many in from other Companies.

Ladies' Hall.

The corner-stone of the New Ladies' Hall was laid on the first day of the present term, with appropriate ceremonies.

The thoroughly tried experiment of the joint education of the sexes was spoken of, and, of course, admitted to be a success.

The work will, doubtless, go on more slowly, by reason of the troubled state of our country, for much of the building fund yet remains to be collected.

The building will be in the form of an L, fronting 111 feet on College and Professor streets, respectively, with a depth of 53 feet, and 37 feet high. It will present a fine appearance, when finished, and will be furnished with all the modern conveniences.

It is designed that the new Hall be, as the old one has been, not only for the accommodation of ladies, but also a place where young men can be accommodated with table board.

It has been the case, that a number of young men, usually about equal to the number of young ladies in the Hall, have gone there for their meals.

For the want of suitable accommodations at the Hall, the greater part of the young ladies connected with the Institution, at present board in private families.

Gymnasium.

Much interest was felt at the opening of the Spring term in regard to the success of our Gymnasium. There was an almost unlooked for effort, on the part of both Students and Faculty, to establish the credit of gymnastic exercise.

Mr. Samuel H. Putnam, of Worcester, Mass., was employed as teacher. The Students were divided into five classes, and each class spent an hour each day with Mr. Putnam.

Digitized by Google

The probabilities seemed to be, that physical culture by ropes and dumb-bells, would be believed in, and practiced thenceforth. The fall of Sumter, however, interrupted us. The majority of those who enlisted, were, naturally, those in most regular attendance at the Gymnasium.

Mr. Putnam left before he had completed his course of instructions, and joined the Army, and the Hall was, for a time, quite deserted.

We still have our building and apparatus, to which considerable numbers resort daily for exercise, so that we are hopeful for the future.

Condition and prospects.

The Spring term commenced with about the usual number of Students, but, during the excitement at the beginning of the war, many went home.

The attendance during the present term is not equal to what it has usually been, still, nearly all of the College Students who have not enlisted, are here, and, in the Preparatory Department, there is a good proportion of new Students, so that the prospect, even in the event of the continuance of the present state of things, is not at all discouraging.

Military Drill.

It was a regulation of the Institution, formerly, that Students were not permitted to connect themselves with military Companies, but since the commencement of hostilities, the permission of the Faculty has been obtained to form a Company for military drill. Near one hundred Students, from all Classes, have organized themselves into an independent Company, called the "Chase Cadets," under Captain Rice, of the Junior Class. They spend the hour from five to six every morning in drill.

Society Exhibitions.

The "Joint Exhibition" of the two College Societies, and also the "Junior Exhibition," have failed to come off this season, on account of the many excitements, and the absence of some of the participants.

IX.—TROY UNIVERSITY.

SINCE our last appearance in the QUARTERLY, events of more than ordinary interest in our brief history have occurred, which warrant us in occupying the space accorded to us in its columns.

Digitized by Google

State aid.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the last session of our State Legislature, to secure an appropriation toward the permanent endowment of the University. As all similar Institutions have been munificently aided, the propriety of a State donation or loan is obvious, and can be delayed only until the attention of the public is properly directed to this important object. Meanwhile the active energies of the Corporation are directed to securing the remainder of the proposed endowment, and the resolute position assumed by the Trustees, must speedily dissipate any fears as to our ultimate success.

Fealty to the Union.

As the first gun of Sumter woke the echoes in the valley of the Hudson, it aroused the attention of the Students of Troy, and the martial spirit was speedily dominant. A drill corps was instituted, for initiation into the mysteries of military discipline, and, for a time, legitimate pursuits were but imperfectly attended to, so absorbing were the interests at stake. A brief experience was, in the main, satisfactory, and we were content to return to our duties, trusting to the wisdom of our octogenarian commander, and the justice of our cause, for extrication from our difficulties. Several, however, not content with this Hudibrastic exhibition of fealty, have given their services for the support of the old flag.

The Stars and Stripes.

The third of May witnessed with us an ebullition of patriotism, the like whereof occurred not within the memory of man. Bunting had been displayed over all the free North, and many enthusiastic gatherings had Troy witnessed, as love of "the Union, and the Constitution as it is," had prompted an expression of devotion to the Stars and Stripes, but it remained for the University to crown the loyalty of the city, by a surpassing demonstration. Two banners, each eighteen by twenty-seven feet, had been provided, and with the booming of cannon, the huzzas of the multitude, and the inspiriting strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," from Doring's Band, were raised to the summit of staffs which crown respectively the north and south wings. We quote from the *Whig's* account:

A *Whig* omen.

"It was a noticeable fact, almost to be regarded as an omen, that the flag on the southern wing started first, but halted on the way, and the northern banner was unfurled several seconds before the other; and the southern flag, when it was unfurled, exhibited a fearful rent." Upon the following morning, however, the flag appeared, exhibiting no traces of the "fearful rent." A *Whig* "omen" for re-construction!

Effective speeches were made by Tutor Himes, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and M. I. Townsend, Esq.

Digitized by Google

Idaean.

The Idaean Society has, during the past term, tried the experiment of throwing its meetings open to the public, and with gratifying success. They have secured appreciative audiences, which, aside from the direct benefit which will accrue, amply repays the care and diligence necessary in the preparation of their productions.

The influence of secret societies has not yet become so marked as to interfere with the effectiveness of the literary associations.

Prize Debate.

On Friday evening, June 7th, the representatives of the Freshman Class in the Idaean discussed the following question:—*Resolved*, That greatness is due rather to external circumstances, than natural endowments. The object was to select two speakers to conduct a debate at the approaching anniversary of the society. The exercises were conducted with ability and spirit, and resulted in the selection of W. K. Newcomb, and L. H. Stevens. The committee of award—three literary gentlemen, not connected with the College—paid a merited compliment to our editorial *confrere*, Mr. E. N. Wood, for his clear and terse argument.

Examinations.

Our Term Examinations commenced on Saturday, June 15th, and were concluded on the following Thursday. We give the order.

Juniors.

Saturday, Tacitus' Histories.
Monday, Chemistry,
Greek Testament.
Tuesday, Logic,
Mathematics, Hebrew.
Thursday, Æschylus.

Classes in Mod. Languages.

Saturday, German.
Monday, French.

Sophomores.

Saturday, Rhetoric.
Monday, Mathematics.
Wednesday, Euripides.
Thursday, Horace and Tacitus' Germania.

Freshmen.

Saturday, Mathematics.
Monday, History.
Tuesday, Livy.
Wednesday, Homer and Herodotus.

Junior Latin.

The most difficult Examinations were from printed questions. We submit a few from the Junior paper, on Roman Literature.

1.—To whom is the invention of Satire due?
2.—What early traces of it exist among the Greeks?
3.—Who was the father of Roman Satire?
6.—How far is Horace a safe guide in the criticism of early Latin literature, and what is to be said of his strictures on Lucilius?

Digitized by Google

8.—Give the causes of the predominance of prose Literature among the Romans.

9.—State the three principal studies to which the Roman mind tended, and give the reasons for this tendency.

10.—Give some instances of the prevalence and influence of the Greek language in Italy.

12.—Give a sketch of M. Porcius Cato:

a.—Characteristics of his age. *b.*—Life. *c.*—Works. *d.*—Character.

The paper on Tacitus was searching and comprehensive. Three hours were allotted for "flooring the paper." Our farewell to Latin was a time to be remembered.

Commencement.

The anniversary exercises commenced on Sabbath morning, June 16th. Owing to the unexpected absence of Rev. Dr. Crooks, of New York, whose services had been engaged for the occasion, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., from 1st John ii. 12-14,—theme, "The development of Christian character."

Missionary Address.

In the evening, Dr. Durbin delivered an address before the Missionary Lyceum, dwelling on the importance of the Missionary enterprise, its vast extent, and the power it is destined to wield. The effort was one well calculated to awaken interest in this grand subject.

Junior Exhibition.

On Monday evening, occurred the Junior Exhibition, which should properly have transpired at the close of the first term, but which, by request, had been deferred. The appointments were as follows:

Music. *Prayer.* *Music.*

1. Oration,—The Bond of Brotherhood.—J. C. Watson Coxe, Baldwin City, Ka.

2. Oration,—The Dead of '59.—Albert Danker, Jr., Troy.

Music.

3. Oration,—Ingratitude of America to her noble dead.—W. F. Bromfield, Canajoharie.

4. Oration,—The Love of Country as displayed in American Character.—Henry N. Copp, Troy.

Music.

5. Oration,—The Choice of a Profession.—E. A. Briggs, Castleton.

6. Oration,—A Glance at Galileo.—Charles S. Harrower, Poultney, Vt.

Digitized by Google

Music.

7. Oration,—Individuality.—G. H. Gregory, (excused,) Modena.

8. Oration,—Moral and Physical Power in History.—E. N. Balch, (excused,) Saratoga Springs.

Music. *Benediction.* *Music.*

N. B.—The arrangement of parts was determined by lot.

The exercises were somewhat diversified by the distribution of very puerile mock schemes, the joint product of Freshman and Sophomore wit. (?) Flockton's Band, from Poughkeepsie, furnished the music for the occasion.

Inaugural of Prof. Emerson.

The Inaugural address of Prof. Emerson, incumbent of the Chair of English Literature, was read on Tuesday evening. His subject was, "A consideration of the Modern Orator, in connection with the English Language," elucidating this proposition: That the English Language affords the best means for the development of oratorical talent. The theme was developed in a masterly manner.

Pres. Allen's Address.

Wednesday evening, the Literary Societies were addressed by Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., President of Girard College. Purposely avoiding the usual topics treated on such occasions, he gave an admirable lecture on our present national crisis, setting forth clearly the origin of our difficulties, the diverse elements of the contending parties, and the grounds of our hope of success in vindicating our honor, and preserving our liberties.

Change of Terms.

A change in our terms and vacations is contemplated, whereby our winter vacations will continue nine weeks, thus affording to those who desire, an opportunity to teach, with but little interruption of their College duties. We shall have, hereafter, but two terms annually, each of eighteen weeks. Commencement will occur on the last Thursday of June.

Society Elections.

The recently elected officers of the Societies are:

	Idaean	*Missionary Lyceum.*
President,	Albert Danker, Jr.	Elkanah A. Briggs.
Vice President,	Theodore Fitch.	P. R. Hawxhurst.
Cor. Secretary,	James Davis, Jr.	B. Frank Leggett.
Rec. Secretary,	E. N. Wood.	Geo. Edwin Lemon.
Treasurer,	W. K. Newcomb.	B. B. Loomis.
Librarian,	Elias F. Carr.	George A. Hall.
First Critic,	G. H. Gregory.	
Second Critic,	B. B. Loomis.	
First Editor,	Theo. L. Scott.	
Second Editor,	Chas. R. Barnes.	

Digitized by Google

X.—UNION COLLEGE.

The last News Article from Union, which appeared in the January No., contained a brief sketch of the origin and history of the College up to the present time. The writer also spoke of the discipline and some of the advantages, which entitle Union to a place in the front rank of American Colleges. In the present Article we will endeavor to present such facts in the curriculum of our College life as we think will be of interest and profit to our fellow-Students, at the same time profiting by the suggestion of the Board of Publication, by giving only the "summa fastigia rerum."

At the close of the Fall Term our venerable President, Dr. Nott, left the piercing air of College Hill, and took up his abode in the warmer climate of Philadelphia. He there spent the Winter, engaged in various works of philanthropy and charity, and returned to us again at the opening of the present term. We regret to say that his feeble health has prevented him from engaging in any of the College duties since his return; however, hopes of his speedy recovery are entertained, and although the present Senior Class will probably graduate without his parting benediction, yet he expects soon to be able to meet his "children," and before their entrance upon the business of life, to impart to them those maxims of common sense and wisdom, for which he is renowned. In the absence of Dr. Nott, and during his present illness, the government of the College has devolved upon our Vice-President, Dr. Hickok, under whose administration a very marked change has taken place. There has been no radical difference in the *kind* of discipline, but a greater degree of exaction and promptness in the College regulations is demanded, which is cheerfully responded to by the Students. Not a single case of the much dreaded "Section Trial," nor the intolerable "Smoking Out," nor terrible "Burial," has occurred during the two past terms. That much abused class, the Freshmen, are now permitted to "sleep o'nights," without taking the precaution of keeping one eye open, or providing themselves with weapons of defense. The actors in these performances have failed to avoid the vigilance of Dr. Hickok, who has kindly but decidedly forewarned them of the consequences. From present appearances we think these barbarous practices have had their day at Union. We are glad to notice, that by the well-timed efforts of Faculty and Students, they are fast becoming obsolete in other Colleges. Heretofore Union has suffered no small embarrassment from the im-

Digitized by Google

pression which has prevailed in some sections, of the general laxity of her laws; and Students from other Colleges, acting on this impression, have entered here with the expectation of doing pretty much as they pleased. However they may have succeeded in the past, the writer is happy to state that, since he has entered her portals, (which is nearly three years,) such a class would have been most woefully deceived; and moreover, to those who may be so unfortunate as still to cherish this erroneous impression, he would give a piece of friendly advice, that by coming to Union with the idea of evading the strict letter of the law, you "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." This is the experience of those who have tried it, and is fully attested by the evident increasing rigidity of her discipline. With such a man as Dr. Hickok at the helm, seconded by her unsurpassed corps of Professors, and with her present large patronage and extensive resources, Union is destined, at no very distant day, to stand on an equality with, if not superior to any of her sister American Colleges.

For some time there had been a growing dissatisfaction to the requirement of attending Chapel twice each day. The first public expression of this feeling appeared in the paper of the Class of '62. It began to assume such proportions and became so annoying, especially during the performance of those exercises, that it attracted the attention of the Faculty. Whether as a consequence of the unmistakable feeling of discontent which existed, or from other considerations, it was announced at the opening of last Winter term, that Evening Chapel would be discontinued—to the evident pleasure of all. The objection to Prayers morning and evening, did not grow out of any disrespect to the spirit of worship, or dissatisfaction with the manner in which these exercises were conducted, but from the inconvenience and interruption which it occasioned to many of the Students. This was especially the case with Evening Prayers. Those who had no recitation the last hour, were summoned from their reading or study, and those who roomed out of the College buildings, had to march in "double quick," and attend an exercise for which many of them had no particular relish, and the consequence was, that frequent noise and disturbance were manifested on this latter occasion. The remaining exercise is cheerfully and respectfully attended. It receives the attention and devotion which but illy answered the demands of both; and we believe we express the feelings of the majority of our Students when we say, that the manly and earnest devotion, the genial and considerate counsel received on this occasion, are valuable as incentives and supports in the performance of our College duties, and cannot fail to influence for good our future lives.

Digitized by Google

The election of an Orator to address the Literary Societies next Commencement—a duty assigned to the Philomathean this year—developed some circumstances which may not be uninteresting to the readers of the QUARTERLY.

The name of Oliver W. Holmes was proposed, and that gentleman was elected by the society.

Now it seems, that in consequence of a certain heterodox discourse, delivered some years since, by a gentleman now deceased, the Trustees passed a resolution requiring the names of those selected by the societies, as Orator and Poet, to be submitted to the President or Vice-President, as their representatives, for approval. In accordance with this regulation, the name of Dr. Holmes was submitted and objected to, on the ground that he might advance opinions similar to those whose expression occasioned the action of the Trustees. The name of Wm. Curtis Noyes was substituted and this gentleman elected.

But, though conforming to the necessities of the case, the society at its next meeting appointed a committee to draw up an address, to be presented to the Trustees, stating the reasons why, in the opinion of the society, the course of the Trustees was "unjust, inexpedient, and injurious to the best interests of all concerned."

Such an address was drawn up and presented to the Trustees, but at the time of writing, the society had received no information of their action in reference to it.

In the meantime, such of the Editors as can conveniently do so, would oblige us by ascertaining reliably and stating definitely, in their News Articles, the custom of their respective Colleges in such matters.

The news of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, the hostile threats and demonstration against the capitol of our nation, and the proclamation of President Lincoln, aroused the ardor of the Students to such a degree during vacation, that, at their return to College, at the beginning of the present term, the spirit of patriotism broke forth in loud and irresistible manifestations. The Faculty feared it would seriously derange if not entirely subvert the exercises of the College. They saw that here was a spirit which would not "down at their bidding."

But they neither attempted nor wished to quench this noble and generous impulse which swayed the mass of the Students.

Happily, however, a safe and profitable channel for the efflux of this feeling, was provided in the organization of the "Union College Zouaves." A meeting was held at which Dr. Hickok presided, the sub-

Digitized by Google

ject was discussed, a Constitution was adopted, and ninety-five names were speedily enrolled. The officers of the Company are:

Captain,	Prof. Elias Peissner,
1*st Lieutenant,*	John M. Bailey,
2*d* "	Samuel Barstow.

The chief object in the organization of this Company, is to prepare ourselves for the service of our country whenever the exigency of the case shall demand our services. We are provided with the complete Zouave uniform—the red baggy breeches, blue jacket and red cap—provided mostly at our own expense. We drill an hour and a half each day; the campus at this time presenting a most lively and grotesque appearance. The ladies, who are, I believe, generally supposed to be a little partial to Students, manifest their predilections on these occasions in a very gratifying manner, by contributing most bountifully of their presence, and apparently being deeply interested in the "maneuvers."

But the crowd of visitors has become so great, and frequently so annoying, that the propriety of excluding *all* is being discussed by the Company; however, no action has yet been taken in the matter. The Company made an excursion on the 13th, in the direction of the Helderbergs. "Our Special Correspondent," who was an eye witness, in speaking of the trip says, that "the route in many places was rugged and steep," and that one portion of it in particular strongly reminded him of the transit of Hannibal over the Alps, with this prominent exception, that instead of encountering the rigor of Alpine snows, they were exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. However, they came off with none killed and but few wounded, and arrived under the shadow of Alma Mater, about eight P. M., being in a most admirable condition to fall into the embrace of "kind nature's sweet restorer," having performed a journey of eighteen miles.

The following are the appointments for Valedictorians at the approaching Commencement:

Senate—Joseph M. Cook,
Adelphic Society—B. W. Langdon,
Philomathean Society—John M. Bailey,
Theological Society—Henry M. Morey.

Subjoined is a list of the Editors of the UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, as corrected from the January No.

Seniors.—Jay Clizbee, James M. Stevenson,
Juniors.—Andrew Vanderzee, John Butler,
Sophomores.—Edward Carey, John Wright, Jun.

Digitized by Google

XI.—WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

But few of those occurrences which are of general interest to the readers of the Quarterly, have transpired in our midst since the appearance of the April number. We are not willing, however, that Williams should be without her messenger of tidings, amid the goodly array of those who speak through the News Articles. We therefore proceed to the more important of those events which are usually chronicled here.

Pres. Hopkins and Prof. Perry, sailed for Europe a few days before the close of last term. Prof. Perry is attending historical lectures at Heidelberg, Germany; while Pres. Hopkins, when last heard from, was in Rome, and was expecting to go soon to Switzerland. They intend to return home soon after the beginning of next term.

Close of last term.

At the close of last term the usual appointments for the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition were announced by the Faculty. Some changes have been made, owing to resignations, so that the list stands as follows:

Juniors.

S. P. Blagden, P. Carden, J. A. French, W. Parker.

Sophomores.

C. H. Baldwin, A. P. Foster, E. Halley, C. W. Seymour.

Freshmen.

J. R. Fisher, C. W. Keyes, C. A. Kingsbury, R. P. H. Vail.

The present term commenced Thursday, May 9th. Upon the reassembling of the students, the military spirit was quite prominent.

Patriotism in College.

An impression that a large number of students would exchange college for camp life, was prevalent, and some of the more patriotic prophesied the entire breaking up of College for the present term. These enthusiastic predictions have not been realized, as the entire number of those who have gone from us is but eight. Of these, the Senior class has furnished two, the Junior class two, the Sophomore class three, and the Freshman class one. These send us reports from time to time, so that we have news direct from "the seat of war." In the early part of the term the classes formed

Drilling.

companies for drill, and with the hope of forming a permanent College Company, much interest in the exercise was manifested. The excitement has recently subsided, since the

Digitized by Google

weapons with which we were to perfect our drill have been needed for more active service.

Reading-room Association.

The constant desire for the latest news has caused the Reading-room to be much frequented, and the "Reading-Room Association" has been enabled to establish itself upon a permanent basis.

Literary Societies.

The general interest in the exercises of the Literary Societies, which, up to this time, has been truly commendable, has sensibly diminished during the present term. This fact may be attributed to a desire, on the part of the Seniors, to throw the responsibility of sustaining the Societies upon the Juniors, who have not been accustomed to bear so much of the labor. We are confident, however, that the Class of '62 will come up nobly to the work, and that the Literary Societies will continue to be a valuable source of improvement. In the early part of the term, the Technians published a new library catalogue, and instituted some important changes in the Constitution of the Society. The object of these changes was to give the different classes a more equal share in the literary exercises.

The Logians have lately procured new carpeting and furniture, and made other improvements in the appearance of their hall.

The following officers have recently been chosen:

	Philologian.		*Philotechnian.*
Pres. of Adelphic Union,	H. B. Fitch,	*Sec. of A. Union,*	J. R. Campbell.
Presidents,	E. H. Griffin,		G. F. Mills.
Vice-Presidents,	F. H. Snow,		E. E. Lewis.
Secretaries,	F. S. Abbott,		A. O. Treat.
Treasurers,	J. H. Feltch,		E. E. Sill.

The Exhibition of the Adelphic Union Society occurs on Wednesday evening, July 10. The following speakers appear in behalf of their respective societies:

	Philotechnian.	*Philologian.*
Debators,	S. W. Dana,	P. R. Day.
1st Orators,	J. H. Wickes,	J. H. Lyon.
2d do	J. G. Van Marter,	J. F. Spalding.
3d do	Geo. F. Mills,	Walter Condict.
Poets,	A. F. Gage,	G. A. Sanders.
Valedictorian,	J. E. Lockwood.	

Digitized by Google

At a recent election in the Class of '62, the following gentlemen were elected Editors of the Williams Quarterly for the next collegiate year: Frank Carter, John H. Denison, Nicholas Murray, George L. Raymond, James F. Spalding. The newly-elected Board of Editors will publish their first number in August. They enter upon their labors with flattering prospects, and the ability of Williams to give a cordial support to both the Williams Quarterly *and* the University Quarterly, is already fully established. The prize offered last term "for the best contribution, in prose or verse, from any member of College, to the June Number of the Williams Quarterly," has been awarded to John A. French, Class of '62.

Williams Quarterly.

The Williams Art Association is in a flourishing condition. A change in the method of choosing new members of the Association, has been made, by which the Sophomore class selects, in the fall term, three of its members for the Association. When the class become Juniors, this number is increased to five, by the Society. In this way the students become more interested in the society's objects, and suitable persons are selected to watch over its interests.

Art Association.

A match-game of foot-ball, between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, took place a few weeks since, in which the Sophomores won a complete victory. A second triumph and a second cause of rejoicing for the Class of '63.

Foot-Ball.

The Lyceum of Natural History has recently made choice of the following officers:

Lyceum of Natural History.

Frank H. Snow, *President*, W. A. James, *Vice President*,
S. A. Kinney, *Sec'ry and Treas.* E. S. Brewster, *Cor. Secretary*,
E. E. Lewis, *Curator*.

The society is busily engaged in selecting valuable specimens from the fruits of the Greenland Expedition, and by making exchanges, is enriching and enlarging its collection.

A course of Lectures upon "Representative Women" has been delivered in the Alumni Hall, by Rev. John Lord. We were not able to listen to them, but learn that they were very favorably received.

Lectures.

So far retired are we from the busy world, that we are little affected by those excitements which disturb more central localities. A worthy spirit of study has seemed to pervade the entire College during the present term, and aside from an occasional ebullition of class feeling, nothing has occurred to destroy the quiet of college-life. The Senior

Digitized by Google

and Sophomore classes are manifesting an especial devotion to study, which may be accounted for, in the near approach of examinations. The Sophomore Biennial begins on the 18th of July. The Senior Examination takes place on the 9th and 10th of July, two weeks later than usual. Thursday, July 11th, is "Class Day," after which the appointments for Commencement are announced, then follows Senior vacation of four weeks, until Commencement. The exercises of Commencement week will be as follows:

Examinations.

Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4,—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Professor Bascom.

Sunday evening,—Address before the Mills Theological Society, by Prof. Fairchild, of Oberlin College.

Monday evening,—Address before the Adelphic Union Society, by Hon. Edward Everett.

Tuesday forenoon,—Address before the Alumni, by Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D. *Poem,* by Hon. S. B. Sumner.

Tuesday evening,—Prize Rhetorical Exhibition.

Wednesday,—Exercises of the Graduating Class.

Wednesday evening,—Concert by the Germania Band of Boston.

XII.—YALE COLLEGE.

The Summer Term is at Yale the most eventful of the year. During its course a Class is lost and gained, two Biennial Examinations are held, and nearly all those characteristic customs which mark Student life as peculiar are observed.

The Junior Exhibition was held as usual at the College street Church, on the afternoon and evening of April 2nd. A programme of the Exercises was published in the last Number of the Quarterly, and a full description of the manner in which it is prepared and conducted, in the Number for July 1860.

Junior Exhibition.

This year the Exhibition was pronounced very good; many of the pieces showing unusual vigor of thought and beauty of style. There seems to be a salutary tendency to have, year by year, more regard for the entertainment of the audience, not only in the subjects selected, but in the mode of treating them; and the fact that the large church on this occasion remained crowded from eight till half-past twelve

Digitized by Google

P. M., is a high tribute to the merit both of the Speakers and of the Instructors.

Professor J. W. Gibbs.

On Sunday, March 31st, Professor Fisher preached a discourse commemorative of the life and services of Josiah Willard Gibbs, LL. D., who died at New Haven March 25th, aged 70. Professor Gibbs was a Tutor at Yale from 1811 to 1815. In 1824 he became Librarian of the College, and was also connected with the Theological Department, first as Lecturer, and afterward in 1826 as Professor of Sacred Literature. The latter position he retained till his death, fulfilling its duties with rare fidelity and ability, while at the same time contributing greatly to the advance of Biblical learning in this country by valuable articles in various periodicals. He was one of the first in this country to make available to English scholars the fruits of German research, and by his translation in 1824 of Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon, he rendered an invaluable and most timely service to the cause of Theological instruction. His profound and varied knowledge of languages led him in later life to devote himself to the subject of comparative Philology, in which he was confessedly the greatest scholar in America. His most recent works were;

Philological Studies,	New Haven,	1857.
Latin Analyst,	"	1858.
Teutonic Etymologies,	"	1860.

Effect of the war.

The fall of Fort Sumter, memorable as the signal of the great uprising of the American people against treason, occurred during the Spring vacation. The officers of the College gave up the Alumni Building to the use of the troops quartered in New Haven, and for some weeks into the term one or more companies occupied it as their barracks. The most friendly intercourse prevailed between the Students and soldiers, some of whom were recent graduates of Yale.

Enlisted.

Fourteen of the Students have also severed their connection with Alma Mater and seized the musket, animated by the sentiment—"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Of these two were Seniors, four Juniors, six Sophomores, and two Freshmen.

Drill Companies.

In the beginning of the term, when the novelty of the war was fresh, its dangers imminent, and its issues doubtful, five Companies were formed among the Students and Faculty for military drill. With the approach of hot weather, and the growth of confidence in the ability of our Government speedily to

Digitized by Google

crush the rebellion, these Companies have gradually subsided into neglect, and in a year or two Seniors will tell to wondering Freshmen as one of their strangest recollections, how they used to see the members of the Faculty,—lean and grim, portly and jocular all mingled together,—going through divers strange evolutions, at the command of a little thin-voiced boy from Russell's Military School.

Beethoven Society. The Beethoven Society held its annual election on June 1st, with the following result:

President and Musical Director,
William D. Anderson.

Vice Pres.—H. P. DeForest. *Secretary*—C. S. Sheldon.
Treasurer—A. F. Judd. *Librarian*—J. Williams.
First Organist—H. Kingsbury. *Second do.*—F. E. Goodrich.

Although this is the only permanent Musical Association at Yale, its condition is anything but flourishing. It has no regular meetings, no suitable room or instrument for its rehearsals, and is burdened with a considerable debt. For many years it has nominally furnished music for the Chapel, but of late has met so little encouragement, that but few of its best singers are among the choir. The latter seems now likely to become a separate organization, as the Faculty have appointed as its leader a man not connected with Beethoven. The reason for this appointment lies probably in the fact that the salaried Organist and Instructor in Music at Yale is not now as formerly, the Director of the Society also. The salary of this gentleman now consists of the entire income from a fund of $5,000, given "for the promotion of musical culture at Yale College, under the direction of the Faculty." His efforts to promote this culture are limited to about thirty half-hour rehearsals during the year, at which tunes from a small manuscript book are sung, preparatory to the coming Sabbath. "A system of gratuitous instruction in music" announced by the Catalogue to exist, was started years ago, but has long since been abandoned. The organist who plays at Prayers and the Students who sing during the week have no remuneration or encouragement; they are required to be present at every Saturday noon rehearsal, and when absent are marked the same as for absence at a recitation. Besides the apathy of the College, the Beethoven Society has to contend against a great want of musical taste in the citizens of New Haven; so that its Concerts, though always good, are rarely successful, and often prove pecuniary failures.

Digitized by Google

At the last Concert on the evening of April 1st, the Society performed a new Cantata, prepared by Mr. W. F. Müller of New York City, with special reference to the peculiar character of a College Chorus, and regarded by critics as a very good piece of music. The subject is "The Student's Excursion," and represents in dramatic connection the various scenes and experiences which are the salient points in a Student's vacation life. The titles of the songs in the printed Libretto are as follows:

A new Cantata.

1. Wandering Song.
2. Forest Song.
3. The Way-side Chapel.—Morning Prayer.
4. In sight of the Village.
5. Scene at the Village Tavern.—Solo, Rum Song—Solo, Cold-Water Song.
6. Scene on the Lake—Boat Song.—The Storm.
7. Angling for Trout.
8. Merry-making at the Village.—Waltz.—Polka.
9. Serenade.
10. Farewell Song.

Should the Societies of other Colleges desire to sing this Cantata, information respecting it can be obtained by addressing the President of the Beethoven Society.

A project has been for some time entertained to establish a collection of Musical Works as one department of the College Library, and has recently started with considerable success. It is intended to comprise not only such works as are valuable as standard books of reference, but also such as will be of interest to the Antiquarian as illustrative of the state of musical culture at different periods of our history. A generous friend of music and of the College has recently donated $1,000 as a permanent fund, the proceeds of which are to be yearly applied to this department of the Library. Persons who possess old and rare books of Hymns or of Psalmody which they are willing to contribute toward completing this collection, are requested to send them to D. C. Gilman, Librarian of Yale College.

Musical Library.

Flavius J. Cook and E. P. Hyde, of the Yale Board of Editors for the QUARTERLY, having left College at the end of last term, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies.

Editors of the Quarterly.

Edward B. Coe, New York City.
J. Twing Brooks, Salem, Ohio.

Digitized by Google

Elections in the Literary Societies. The annual election of Officers in the two Literary Societies took place on Wednesday, May 20th, resulting as follows:

	Linonia.	*Brothers in Unity.*
President,	J. A. Ward,	H. P. Johnston.
Vice President,	J. W. Alling,	J. F. Brown.
Secretary,	S. Cooper,	O. H. Payne.
Vice Secretary,	H. P. Boyden,	M. H. Williams.

At the next meeting the orators for Statement of Facts were elected.

	Linonia.	*Brothers in Unity.*
Senior Orator,	D. H. Chamberlain,	J. P. Blake.
Junior Orator,	C. J. Arms,	J. T. Brooks.

Old system of Electioneering revived. On the evening of May 29th, Linonia voted to annul the agreement made last year by the Societies concerning Electioneering for new members, the main feature of which was, that no Freshman should be permitted to pledge himself till after "Statement of Facts."

This vote took the Brothers greatly by surprise, since they had regarded the agreement as a permanent reform of the Electioneering System. After consultation, however, they decided that in self-defense they would be obliged to do as Linonia had done. Accordingly the old scenes of rowdyism and violence are to be re-enacted this year, and all "young gentlemen who intend entering College" are advised to come to the city fully prepared for a severe trial of their pluck and muscle.

Senior Biennial Examination. The Senior Biennial Examination, which in conformity with a recent vote of the Faculty now extends at intervals of three or four days over five weeks, began May 11 and continued till June 15th. As illustrative of the degree of rigor of these examinations we give the paper on Civilization, Political Economy, Civil Liberty, and International Law.

BIENNIAL EXAMINATION, SENIOR CLASS, YALE COLLEGE, MAY 25, 1861.

1. How did it happen that the Bishops became invested with temporal power in many of the cities?
2. Characterize the laws of the Visigoths in Spain.
3. Characterize the Roman imperial monarchy.
4. Did the reformers aim at political liberty?
5. What was the ruling principle in the diplomacy of Louis XIV?

Digitized by Google

6. What is the law of the diminishing returns from land?

7. Show that manufacturing labor tends toward an increase of productiveness.

8. Who bears a tax laid on rent? How is it with taxes laid on manufactured articles?

9. Compare the effect on price of the increase of profits, when returns are slow and when they are quick.

10. Show that rent does not enter into value.

11. Show how a rise or fall in the value of money rapidly checks itself.

12. What is the leading characteristic of Anglican liberty?

13. Why should not acquitted persons be compensated for the evils of a prosecution?

14. Give the reasons for two houses of legislature rather than for more or less.

15. Is there any right of conquest known to international law?

16. What rights of worship has an ambassador?

17. Give the causes of the amelioration of the laws and usages of war in modern times.

18. Give the rules relating to naval warfare appended to the peace of Paris of 1856.

Secret Societies.

As Presentation Day is practically the time when the Seniors leave College, the previous week witnesses the initiation of members of each of the lower classes into the Secret Societies of the next higher grade. These associations do not at Yale, as at most other Colleges, include members from all the classes; but each is distinctively a Senior, Junior, or Sophomore Society.

Of the last named there is but one, called A. Σ. Φ. Its initiation occurred on the evening of June 8th, and consisted as usual of plays, an oration, and a moderate collation.

In the Junior Class there are three Societies,—Δ. K. E., A. Δ. Φ., and Ψ. Y.; each containing about twenty-four members. These societies are but branches of extensive Fraternities, whose ramifications entend through many other Institutions. Before the establishment of the QUARTERLY, the correspondence between these 'Chapters,' was almost the only mode of intercourse between Colleges. Each of the Fraternities holds an annual Convention, at the places of its several Chapters in their order, at which delegates from all are expected to be present, an Oration and Poem are publicly delivered by some dis-

Digitized by Google

tinguished member, and a handsome dinner concludes with "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." This year only Φ. Υ. holds its Conventions at Yale. The province of these Societies is chiefly social, though dramatic and literary exercises interspersed through the year, afford abundant scope for a kind of improvement which the routine of the curriculum can not confer. They are very rarely, if ever, perverted to scenes of dissipation, as popular prejudice supposes, but conform to a standard of propriety and morality, perhaps even higher than the average level in the College world. Their respective initiations took place on the night of June 14th, and were much of the same character as that of the Sophomore Society. The extravagantly expensive suppers which used to be an invariable attendant of these occasions, are going out of vogue, and a simple collation at the Hall of the Society is now substituted.

Boat-race.

On Saturday, June 15th, occurred a boat-race between the *Thulia* belonging to a club in the Junior Class, and the *Glyuna* one of the clubs organized on a new system which extends through the classes. The water being very rough, the *Glyuna* swamped near the stake-boat and the race was given up. This circumstance illustrates one of the disadvantages against which Yale has to contend in boating matters; and though the danger is slight, the annoyance caused by such occurrences is considerable.

New Navy System.

The new system referred to, was first suggested in the July Number of Vol. II, of the QUARTERLY, in an Article entitled "Shall I join a College Boat Club?" The author of that Essay has recently published a "Constitution and By-Laws," embodying the details of the plan, which have been adopted by three Clubs and found very complete and systematic. In another year the old system will have died out, and the new, which is nearly the same as that in the English Universities, embrace the whole Navy. A copy of this Constitution can be obtained for five cents, by addressing Thomas H. Pease, New Haven.

Boats, &c.

There are now in the Yale boat-house fifteen boats, seven of which are "shells." Of the latter, three belong to the Navy. There is much less of a furore for boating at Yale this year than last.

The Yale Literary Magazine.

The Yale Literary Magazine passed with its June number into the hands of the newly elected Editors, and it is gratifying to observe that it is not likely to be injured by the change. The Articles evince ability and maturity, and a much truer appreciation of the proper scope and limits of Student thought and

Digitized by Google

writing than has ever been shown before in its pages. The apprehension at one time entertained that the QUARTERLY might interfere with the success of the "Lit." has wholly died away, and the two Boards cordially coöperate with each other in their respective spheres.

Φ. B. K.

The Φ. B. K. Fraternity, an association whose ancient prestige is all that keeps it even nominally alive, held its initiation on Monday evening, June 17th. Its elections are given to all whose rank in Junior year was Dissertation or upwards, and to no others. The only business transacted by the Society during the year is the choice of an Orator and Poet for Commencement. These appointments are regarded as an honor, and generally accepted by the distinguished gentlemen to whom they are offered.

Wooden Spoon Exhibition.

On Tuesday evening was holden the Wooden Spoon Exhibition. This was originally a burlesque on the Junior Exhibition, and consisted of the presentation of a large wooden Spoon to the last man on the appointment list. It has gradually changed its character until it has become the real social festival of the College. The Spoon is now given to the most popular man in the Class; the exercises are prepared with great care, the best music in the country is provided, and every pains taken to please the large audience of ladies and gentlemen who are invited to be present. Owing to some complications arising from the state of the times, many of the Committee and of the Class were unwilling to hold the Exhibition this year, but at a late moment another Committee was organized and the work was begun. Deprived of the coöperation of many of their class-mates, the labor was very onerous, but they accomplished it creditably and preserved unbroken the annual succession of this beautiful custom. The only objection to these occasions is the expense, which is generally about four hundred or five hundred dollars. The exercises, interspersed with music from the Germania Band of Boston, were as follows:

Latin Salutatory—A. W. Catlin, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
Colloquy—"Freshman Year."
High Oration—"The Unseen,"—E. S. Lyman, *Montreal, C. E.*
Colloquy—"Sophomore Year."
Philosophical Oration—"Vis Viva."—J. P. Brown, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Colloquy—"Junior Year."
Poem—"Evening from Yale Windows,"—Henry Holt, *Baltimore, Md.*
Presentation Address—Melville C. Day, *Biddeford, Me.*
Reception Address—Robert K. Weeks, *New York City.*

Digitized by Google

Presentation Exercises.

Wednesday was occupied by the Presentation Exercises. At ten o'clock the Seniors took their seats in Chapel for the last time, and listened to an address in Latin by Professor Thacher, and a parting exhortation, also in Latin, by President Woolsey. The Class Poem and Oration followed. These are delivered by two men elected by the Class, and are considered the highest honors in the gift of the Students. The Poem by Edward R. Sill, Cuyahoga Falls, O., was exceedingly beautiful and appropriate, and was listened to by the large audience with rapt attention. The Oration by Sextus Shearer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo,, upon the subject "The Educated Man in Private Life," was also very striking both in thought and in expression, revealing great originality and force of character in the speaker.

The morning exercises were closed by singing a parting Ode written by J. N. Hyde, to the tune, "Auld Lang Syne."

The President then announced the following prizes.

CLASS OF 1863.

	FIRST PRIZE.	SECOND PRIZE.	THIRD PRIZE.
First Division,	G. W. Allen, L. T. Chamberlain,	J. Berry, E. Blakeslee,	E. B. Bingham, C. J. Arms.
Second Division,	G. S. Hamlin,	W. B. Dunning,	C. W. Francis.
Third Division,	D. B. Perry,	F. W. Matteson, H. Kingsbury,	J. F. Kernochan.
Fourth Division,	W. C. Whitney, W. G. Sumner,	C. Webster,	M. H. Tuttle.

Prize Poem—Class of 1863.—James B. Mitchell.

Bristed Scholarship.—Walter H. Smyth.

Berkeley Scholarship.—Simeon E. Baldwin.

De Forest Mathematical Prizes.—First Prize.—J. N. Flint. *Second Prize.*—Moulton De Forest.

Woolsey Scholarship—Class of 1864.—Edward B. Block, Charles G. Rockwood.

Hurlburt Scholarship.—Isaac P. Pugsley.

Prizes for the Solution of Mathematical Problems—Class of 1864. *First Prize*—E. B. Block, C. M. Whittlesey. *Second Prize*—J. W. Foster, T. Hooker, O. M. Knapp, F. E. Loomis, C. G. Rockwood. *Third Prize*—W. D. Foote.

Farewell Exercises.

At noon the Seniors dined with the Faculty and Alumni. Reassembling early in the afternoon on the College green, they sat around in a large circle under the grand old elms, with a band of music in the center, regaling themselves with pipes and lemonade, and listening to the Class Histories. Hundreds

Digitized by Google

of ladies and gentlemen were gathered around to witness the picturesque scene and hear the songs and speeches: the pleasure of the occasion however was somewhat marred by the bad taste evinced by the last historian. After this came the final leave-taking. Moving in a circle, each took the hand of every other in turn, and bade him good-bye. They then marched to the College Library and planted against its sides an ivy, as a symbol of the memories ever green which will entwine around the venerable walls of Alma Mater after they shall have departed. The farewell song having been sung, they marched through the entries of the College buildings, cheering them all, and greeted with cheers from the assembled Juniors. A serenade to the various Professors completes the appropriate exercises of the occasion, and the Senior Class is no more.

The Freshman "Pow Wow."

"Pow Wow" always occurs on Presentation evening, and is a demonstration of rejoicing by the Freshmen at their expected occupancy of Sophomore seats in Chapel on the following morning. Not that the new seats are any more comfortable than the old, for they are all hard, uncushioned benches; but this occasion is supposed to mark their transition from the state of Freshman inferiority to that of Sophomore independence, and accordingly is celebrated in a manner which strikingly exhibits the latter trait. At ten o'clock, on the broad marble steps of the State House, just in front of the Colleges, a few torches begin to glimmer, tin horns to bray with hideous sounds, and crowds of fantastic figures to lurk mysteriously through the flickering light. Soon the brawniest man in the Class, disguised into a semblance of some monstrous creature, steps forth on the portico and shouts something in a stentorian voice. Instantly a signal rocket rushes hissing and gleaming through the sky, the Germania strike up their inspiriting music, and a dozen blue-lights flash the whole scene into startling clearness. There on the steps are swaying in ungainly antics a hundred and twenty of the most grotesque spectres which ingenuity can make of the human form divine; beneath in one place are collected the Sophomores ready to resent with dismal hoots any aspersions on their Class; and surrounding the whole is a motley crowd of thousands of all ages, sexes and conditions, attracted together by the strange sights and sounds. The exercises commence, and for two hours a stranger might fancy himself in Pandemonium. The loud speeches—often very amusing and effective,—shouted forth by fiery devils and ghastly skeletons, are repeatedly lost in the outcries of the Sophomores, and these in turn drowned by the deafening roar of a hundred tin horns; and so they continue vieing

Digitized by Google

with each other in din till the Band is seen to be playing, and the discordant uproar suddenly gives way to delightful music. After the speaking and singing, the Class form in procession and march to the various Boarding Schools, which they cheer while the Band serenades. The performances this year were good; great care was spent upon the disguises, many of which were procured from New York; and altogether the pleasure of making one's self hideous was enjoyed in as gentlemanly a way as might be. The good order observed by the procession during its march through the city was specially commendable, and its entire silence heightened rather than diminished the varied effect of the scene.

On Thursday morning, after Prayers, the appointments for Commencement were given out as follows:

VALEDICTORY.	SALUTATORY.
Tracy Peck, Jr.	S. E. Baldwin.

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATIONS.

James L. Harmar, Walter Hanford, James G. Clark.

HIGH ORATIONS.

G. M. Stocking,	C. P. Otis,
F. B. Dexter,	J. L. Shipley,
Hubbard Arnold,	J. N. Hyde,
F. E. Kernochan,	H. R. Durfee,
John Mitchell,	H. N. Johnson.

ORATIONS.

S. F. Schoonmaker,	Milton Bulkley,
H. S. Kitchel,	W. E. Park,
E. P. Payson,	G. C. Perkins,
J. B. Pearse,	William Cook,
C. G. G. Merrill,	D. W. Eaves,
N. S. Moore,	W. H. Higbee,
D. J. Ogden,	Anthony Higgins.
G. B. Beecher,	

DISSERTATIONS.

P. W. Park,	W. B. Clark,
T. S. Wynkoop,	J. A. Davenport,
J. D. Tucker,	Peter Collier,
S. A. Bent,	W. D. Sheldon,
J. N. Bannan,	S. H. Lyman.

Digitized by Google

FIRST DISPUTES.

A. Hemenway,	Oliver McClintock,
F. R. Schmucker,	Clarence Eddy,
H. S. Brown,	R. H. Fitzhugh.

SECOND DISPUTES.

J. N. Flint,	C. W. Baldwin,
A. H. Childs,	E. B. Convers.
G. M. Towle,	

COLLOQUIES.

Moulton DeForest,	F. S. Bradley,
L. F. Morse,	W. C. Egleston,
J. H. White,	J. B. Andrews.
C. T. Stanton,	

Standard of Scholarship.

The honors borne off by the scholars of this Class are well deserved; they have attained the highest proficiency in the studies of the course known for many years. The respective averages of the first five on the list are as follows, the maximum being 4:

Valedictorian,	3.58
Salutatorian,	3.49
1st Philosophical,	3.47
2nd Philosophical,	3.45
3d Philosophical,	3.33½

3.58 is the highest stand of a Valedictorian ever reached at Yale; the next was attained in the Class of 1857, and was 3.57.

Burial of Major Winthrop.

On Friday afternoon would regularly have occurred the speaking for the DeForest gold medal, but in its stead the College was called upon to participate in a sadder occasion. The body of Major Theodore Winthrop, a graduate of Yale in the Class of 1848, and recently killed while gallantly leading a charge at Great Bethel, Va., was brought to New Haven for interment, where it was received with a spontaneous demonstration of grief and respect never before equaled in the city. The Faculty and Students joined the funeral cortege and marched to the grave, where Prof. Noah Porter made a few remarks—from which we extract the following:

"Our deceased friend and fellow citizen was a descendant in the direct line from the first John Winthrop, and it seems fitting that the first gallant officer whom Connecticut should be called to offer in the open field, in the strife that turns upon the question, whether a so-

Digitized by Google

called sovereign State can disintegrate a mighty nation, should be a Winthrop, and a descendant of that Winthrop who was her first Governor and by whose agency Connecticut received the Charter of her independent existence.

"But we may not omit in our public honors to render a brief tribute to his private worth. After being educated as a child, under the careful supervision of the tender mother, of whom he was the eldest and the beloved son, he graduated at our College with high honors in 1848. At the same time he obtained by successful, but well contested competition, the Clark scholarship, which in that year was fully endowed, and his name will stand in the order of time as the first on the roll of scholars on the Clark foundation. The year following he spent in New Haven, prosecuting private studies, in part under the immediate and familiar guidance of the speaker. This knowledge of his character, justifies me in speaking of him with confidence and freedom. His tastes were refined almost to fastidiousness. His culture was various by study, travel and adventure. His purposes were high and noble. He was ready, versatile, adventurous and brave. He gave himself to his country in the strife which has broken upon us, with characteristic ardor. His friends all hoped that he would serve his country long, and open for himself a career of honorable achievement. Their hopes are disappointed. He is brought home early to his rest."

Major Winthrop was 32 years of age, and was a nephew of President Woolsey, of Yale College.

De Forest Prize Oration.

The De Forest Prize Speaking took place on Saturday morning. This medal, of the value of one hundred dollars, is given "to that member of the Senior Class who shall write and pronounce an English Oration in the best manner." Competition for it is restricted to the six who have each already taken the Townsend Premium of twelve dollars, for English Composition. A large audience was present, and the speaking was, as usual, very good.

1. Faith in Moral Truth essential to the highest achievements of Genius.—George Buckingham Beecher, Zanesville, Ohio.

2. Faith in Moral Truth essential to the highest achievements of Genius.—Edward Rowland Sill, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

3. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—George Makepeace Towle, Washington, D. C.

4. Faith in Moral Truth essential to the highest achievements of Genius.—James Lanman Harmar, Philadelphia, Pa.

5. Faith in Moral Truth essential to the highest achievements of Genius.—William Edwards Park, Andovor, Mass.

Digitized by Google

6. The Legends of Greece.—Simeon Eben Baldwin, New Haven.

The Medal was awarded to Wm. E. Park, of Andover, Mass.

Theological Department.

Important changes are to be made in the Theological Department, this Fall, which will have the effect to enlarge, very much, its efficiency and usefulness. Three new Professors are to be elected, and a large sum of money will be pledged toward an increased endowment of the Institution. The late William Burroughs, of Germantown, Pa., bequeathed $10,000 to this fund, and other considerable sums are expected. Rev. William M. Hoppin, late of Providence, R. I., will probably take the Professorship of the Pastoral Charge, formerly filled by Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich.

Scientific Department.

In consequence of a munificent donation of $100,000, from Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven, the Faculty of the Scientific Department have altered and extended their system of instruction. The new Course embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Botany, General Principles of Agriculture, Surveying, Industrial Mechanics, Modern Languages, English Literature, History, Physical Geography, Political Economy and Commercial Law, with, as before, special Courses in Practical Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geology and Civil Engineering.

In view of the probability of a large demand for Military Engineers, during the war, it has been determined to organize Classes in Military Engineering. A Course, which will be practical, and brief for those adequately prepared, commenced on June 10th, under Prof. Wm. A. Norton, Graduate of West Point. All facilities in the way of models, instruments, plans of fortifications, &c., will be supplied.

Commencement at Yale College occurs Thursday, July 25. The exercises of the week are as follows:

Sunday afternoon,—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. G. P. Fisher, Livingston Professor of Divinity.

Tuesday evening,—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. Matson M. Smith, of Bridgeport.

Wednesday morning,—Annual Meeting of the Alumni.

Wednesday afternoon,—Oration before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston.

Wednesday evening,—Address before the Alumni, by President Sturtevant, of Illinois College; and Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Champion Bissell, Esq., of New York.

Thursday,—Commencement.

Examination of Candidates for admission to College, Monday and Tuesday, July 22 and 23.

Digitized by Google

XIII.—THE UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY ASSOCIATION.

WITH the present number the UNIVERSITY commences its fourth Volume. Through a year and a half our magazine has not only maintained an existence, but has steadily advanced in the extent of its circulation, and, if we may believe the kind opinion of the critics, in the style and merit of its Articles. The enterprise has already vindicated its *practical value* and gathered about itself a host of friends. Before proceeding, however, to lay before the Association the specific condition and wants of the UNIVERSITY, we wish to call the attention of all to the fact that the present is a time of more than common interest and importance to our cause.

Influence of present state of public affairs.

No friend of the UNIVERSITY can have failed to feel some degree of apprehension lest the present disturbed state of public affairs should seriously embarrass its operations and success. When many religious and political journals are ceasing altogether or diminishing the size of their issues, and College monthlies are dwindling to little more than an "apologetic card," it can hardly be expected that we are to escape all depressing influences. But to admit that there are obstacles in the way is by no means to admit that they are insurmountable. We have thus far felt but little of the pressure of the times, and with the principle admitted and acted upon, that exertion is to be proportionate to the need of it, the *future* will be safe. In a very few Institutions, some falling off in support may be the unavoidable result of loss of numbers and distraction of attention; yet it is possible to more than compensate for this in other Institutions which suffer less from the war. So long, then, as the present unsettled state of the country continues, every friend of the UNIVERSITY has the strongest incentive to stand by it with his courageous and constant support.

No Editorial Convention.

As there is to be no College Regatta this season, or other occasion on which the various Colleges would be brought together, it has been thought best to omit the Annual Convention. Beside the pleasure of personal conversation and acquaintance, which would make such a meeting desirable, there are many important topics to be discussed. Yet it would plainly be unadvisable to attempt to gather a Convention of the several Boards, under the existing circum-

Digitized by Google

stances. It is doubtless true in general, that the efficiency and fidelity of the labor throughout the Association, depends in large measure upon a knowledge and appreciation of the conditions and necessities of the Magazine. To supply such information is the object of these News Articles of the Association, and since there is no prospect during the present season of an Editorial Convention, we may especially urge upon all our associates in the work, the careful consideration of the suggestions and statements of these Articles.

Financial statement.

We are happy to announce as heretofore, that the Association is free from debt. According to the fifth of the Worcester resolutions, however, the expenses for the issue of the present Number must soon be met, and thus there is need of strict promptness on the part of all the Boards in forwarding the amount due from them. Remittances instead of being sent after they become due, should be sent in beforehand, and thus the dispensing Boards be enabled to pay all bills as soon as presented. We do not mean to complain, but only to impress upon those Boards who have before been prompt, the necessity of continuing so, and to urge upon others the advantages of a similar course. The third of the resolutions adopted at the Editorial Convention provides "That each Institution, as a condition of the publication of its Articles, shall pay for its own printing, or shall obtain as many subscribers for any year as it occupies pages for that year." Let this provision be adhered to, and there can be no possibility of falling into debt.

The Advertiser.

The Advertiser, from which considerable has been received during the past year, has been discontinued, with but little prospect of being renewed at present, since, in such times as these, advertising is but little resorted to through any channels. At least, the maintenance and success of this department must depend upon the active efforts of *all* the Boards. The central Board are necessarily so much occupied with other duties, that they cannot give to it the attention and labor which it properly demands.

University of Michigan.

In the midst of this public excitement, which in some respects has been disadvantageous to the UNIVERSITY, and which it was to be feared would more seriously embarrass it, we have to congratulate the Association upon the accession of one of the largest and most flourishing Institutions, not before included in our organization. The University of Michigan, as will be seen, is represented in the present Number by both Essay and News Article. In behalf of the Association we extend a cordial welcome to this new ally.

Digitized by Google

Securing the alliance of new Institutions.

The accession recorded above, points emphatically to one method of advancing the interests of our Magazine which should not be left untried. By gaining the alliance of new Institutions we secure many important advantages. We thus widen the numbers and extent of our circulation; and this especially at the present time is of the greatest importance. But beside all this, we are by this means realizing for the UNIVERSITY its true design and scope—making it a *commune vinculum* between all the Collegiate and Professional Institutions of our land and of Europe. Let us not forget that here as elsewhere every Institution should do its part. Often all that is needed to commence the work is to send to some Student or member of the Faculty, a circular containing prospectus, testimonials, &c.,—perhaps also a Specimen Number of the Magazine, and to solicit their personal interest and coöperation. Exertion thus made on the part of a single Board will materially advance the welfare of the whole Association. We would further urge that this work is not only to be taken up by the several Boards, but is quite within the means of any *private members* of the Association.

Canvassing for Subscriptions.

With the close of the present College Term many of our subscriptions, unless renewed, will end. This fact in itself will intimate to every friend of the cause the need of especial vigilance and effort. A satisfactory result here can be secured only by the united action of each Board, and further by the persevering exertion of each individual Editor. The writer of this Article begs that it may be pardoned to his anxiety to see success in this department, so vital to the welfare of the UNIVERSITY, if he ventures to speak of his own experience in support of this view. At the close of the last term, when it will be remembered public excitement was nearly as great as at present, the endeavor was made to do something by personal canvass toward increasing the subscription list at Yale. The result was, that in a single division comprising only one-fourth of the class, the list was increased from eight to twenty. Allow us then to urge that *personal application* made by the several Editors to the members of their classes would not only keep our numbers good, but augment them in spite of all unfavorable circumstances. The importance of securing the renewal of subscriptions and the addition of new annot be overestimated.

ecre-

he last Association Article the importance of securing the services of a competent General Secretary was justly urged, and the prospect held out of accomplishing this early date. The change since in public affairs has deferred

Digitized by Google

the consummation of that plan, for how long a time, of course none can tell. We do not expect any diminution in our circulation will be suffered during the coming year, but it will be remembered that the prospect of obtaining a Secretary was based upon the hope of a considerable *increase.* Until such an increase is secured we shall be obliged to go on as heretofore. Let us apply the old Latin adage, "Levius fit patentia, quidquid est corrigere nefas." The Board of Compilation will continue to discharge their duties as faithfully as may be, bespeaking, at the same time, a continuance of the fraternal and courteous spirit which has uniformly been shown by all the Boards.

Promptness in forwarding Articles.

There is yet need of reminding contributors, that to make it possible to send the proof of their Articles, they must forward such Articles at an early date. Could we have copy on hand so as to commence the printing of a new Number as soon as the preceding is issued, all hurry and delay could easily be avoided, and authors have the opportunity of reading the proof of their own Articles.

Supplying subscribers not in any Institution.

Inquiries have come from some of the Editorial Boards respecting the sending of copies of the UNIVERSITY to those who, through graduation or otherwise, have left their respective Institutions before the expiration of their subscriptions. We would suggest that in such cases the names of the subscribers be sent to the member of the central Board in correspondence with the Institution. He will see that the list is placed in the hands of the General Agent and thus the copies be forwarded direct from the office of publication. The advantage of this arrangement is this: the cost of sending copies of any magazine from the office of publication is only about one half as great as when sent under the usual mail regulations.

Copies intended to be sent as exchanges.

There is also a similar advantage to be gained in forwarding through the General Agent all copies which are intended as exchanges. They will go *free* from the Publisher's office, while otherwise they would be charged full postage. If then, each Board will send the list of exchanges which they wish to make, the copies will be forwarded without charge. It is to be hoped that the several Boards will act upon the suggestion of a previous Article in reference to securing notices from the Press, and forward a copy of such notices to the Board of Compilation.

Copies of the Undergraduate.

Occasionally, calls for copies of the UNDERGRADUATE are received. We are utterly unable to meet those requests, since there are no copies of the UNDERGRADUATE on hand.

Digitized by Google